

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th February 1916.

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List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen. Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Bangal Mahila" (P)	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.
21	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
24	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	" Barisal Hitalshi " (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
41	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
47	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" Chikitsa Sammiti " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrsingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	" Hare School Magazine " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Harindra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
74	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" Janmabhumi " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	" Jasohar " (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	" Jubak " (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	" Jugi-Sammilani " (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	" Kajer-Loke " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" Kalyani " (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	" Kangal " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	" Kanika " (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	" Karmakar Bandhu " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	" Kayastha Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	" Krishak " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	" Krishi Samvad " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	" Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	" Kushadaha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	" Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	" Mahila " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	" Mahila Bandhav " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	" Mahishya Mahila " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	" Mahisya Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	" Malancha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	" Malda Samachar " (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	" Manasi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	" Mandarmala " ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	" Marmabani " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
111	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
113	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	"Narayan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
127	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	"Pataka" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. J. D. Raw ...	500
129	"Prabhini" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
133	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogez Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratikal" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Bahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years.	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
166	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
167	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Subitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
176	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years;	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
187	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	330

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ..	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N) ^c ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
203	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha ^a Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	" Vartavaha " (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
210	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	" Viswadut " (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	" Viswavarta " (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Alinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
English-Bengali—concluded.						
217	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	...	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	...	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
221	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	...	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	...	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	...	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	...	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	...	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	...	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla.	...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
Gar.						
229	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	...	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	...	Do.	D. McDonald	400
Hindi.						
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	...	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	...	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dutt Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	...	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	...	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
236	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	...	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	...	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	...	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Josbar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
245	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaiddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
<i>Benigali-Sanskrit.</i>					
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
251	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqut" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
254	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
255	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassan, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
258	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumani, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^o ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
<i>Uriya.</i>					
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (阿.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 7th February writes that the police at Galachipa Bandar harass the local fruit, milk and fuel sellers to such a degree that the supply of these articles in the market is getting scarce.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Feb. 7th, 1916.

2. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th February writes:—

"The police in a ceremony."

One can describe the harassment caused by C. I. D. officers on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hindu University as nothing but a cruel irony of fate. Who can say that the structure of education, whose beginning by the Brahmin Malavya has been rendered conspicuous by the installation of red-turbanned policemen in the shrine of the Goddess of Learning will not, when it is raised, be propped up by the bayonet of the military police and the *kukri* of the Gurkha soldier? May Bisweswar, the guardian-deity of Benares, save the Hindu University, whose foundation has been laid beneath a dark pall of suspicion, save it from the consequences of its inauspicious beginning.

BANGALI,
Feb. 16th, 1916.

The papers say that the excessive precautions taken by the police caused the earth to shake even in that holy city which, by virtue of its resting on Siva's trident, is immune from earthquakes. In every creek and corner, and even on housetops and verandahs, policemen were present, and at the railway station Indian passengers, especially Bengalis arriving at the city, were subjected to much trouble. Even men like Dr. J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Ray had to suffer annoyance at the hands of the police as soon as they arrived at Benares from Lucknow. Many persons had to obtain the permission of the police before they could enter the town.

The *Patrika* says that though the authorities of the Hindu University sent out letters of invitation, it was the Magistrate of Benares who granted tickets of admission to the show. And those little bits of paste-board led to no end of trouble. Many gentlemen who had been invited to the function did not receive these tickets, because persons whom that omniscient and all-powerful Jehovah of India, the C. I. D., considered anarchists, were not favoured with them. A certain respectable Indian gentleman was invited to the function and went to Benares, but though he tried hard till the last moment to obtain a ticket, he failed. And this at a Hindu function! Indeed one cannot help wishing that the show had not taken place, considering that the names of those whom the founders of the Hindu University regarded as trustworthy, were scored out of the list of invited persons by the police.

Nor was the affair without a delightful ending. Is there any Bengali who will not hang his head in shame when he hears of the humiliation of some Bengali young men, which came to be the crowning triumph of the irresistible might of the police? The police refused admission to the ceremony to 20 Bengali students of the Central Hindu College, for their names were on the police "black-book." Probably they belong to the Cadet Corps.

What Fate ordained has happened. There are Nihilists in Russia; and yet lakhs of Russians are laying down their lives for the Czar. There are socialists in Germany who profess the doctrine of universal equality and are against monarchical government; and yet the gigantic human sacrifices ordered by the Kaiser never lack victims. Fenians have not become extinct in Ireland, and even a short time ago Irish politicians were preparing for a revolt; but the very implements of that attempted revolt are now being employed by England to crush the Kaiser. De Wet, who rebelled against the British and fought for the Germans, is now an object of trust. All this may be possible; but the fact that a few Bengali youths have become anarchists and the C. I. D. have so far failed to run them to earth, has been sufficient to cast suspicion over the entire population of Bengal, and 20 striplings have been prevented from being near the Viceroy's person on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a University. Indeed, the pleasantness

of the function was marred by this disgraceful incident. The Hindu's glory in establishing this hall of learning has been shattered to pieces by the rude shock of this humiliating affair. We cannot help saying all this even at the present critical moment. May we, in this connection, ask how far one is to give credit for efficiency to those who cannot protect the highest ruler in the country against 20 young boys?

TARJOMAN.
Feb. 17th, 1916.

3. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 17th February, in continuation of its article entitled as noted in the margin, says:—

The Punjab Government and three Calcutta Urdu papers.

We have clearly shown in our yesterday's issue that the entire responsibility of circulating war news among the public rests on the Anglo-Indian papers, which are read with great avidity by the educated public. The Urdu papers only make selections from the Anglo-Indian papers and that also with care. Even if in this state of things Government objects to the course followed by the papers, then we cannot say anything in regard to it, except that it is our misfortune that we have no palliative to cure the suspicions which Government entertains against us, because we are altogether unaware of the facts upon which Government bases its attitude towards us. In the tribunals established under the Defence of India Act, every opportunity is given to the accused to clear themselves, but we are deprived of that privilege. We are always ready to admit our faults, but when our faults are not pointed out to us, how can we correct them? We still hold firmly to the opinion that our efforts in the direction of maintaining peace is in no whit less honourable than those of the Anglo-Indian press, because we are superior to them in this respect, that we reach the hearts of millions of Indians directly.

We have placed before Government our defence according to our light and wisdom, but we do not know how Government will view it. We are not unaware of the difficulties and responsibilities of Government.

The Punjab Government has stopped the circulation of the *Tarjoman* in the Punjab, because it smelt sedition in the writings of the *Tarjoman*. If the Moslem public also suspect these newspapers like the Punjab Government and consider their existence prejudicial to the maintenance of public peace, then they should sever their connection with them, but if they think them free from such evil, then they should openly tell the Punjab Government that the writings of the aforesaid papers have not produced any disagreeable effect on their minds, and thereby prove the innocence of the three Calcutta Urdu papers. We appeal to the All-India Moslem League and the Indian Moslem Anjumans to turn their attention towards this, because the suspicions of the Punjab Government not only affects these papers but the loyalty of the Indian Moslems as well.

RESALAT,
Feb. 9th, 1916.

4. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 19th February, in continuation of its articles on the subject mentioned in the margin, says that those responsible for the conducting of

Ibid.

the three Calcutta Urdu newspapers, on whom the wrath of the Punjab Government has fallen, have failed to understand how their papers have prejudicially affected the peace of the country.

The Urdu papers compare unfavourably with the Anglo-Indian newspapers. The latter have large circulations and earn a good deal of money by means of publishing advertisements. They have well-paid correspondents, who write articles on various subjects. The Urdu papers are so poor that they cannot even subscribe to Reuters. What they do is to make translations of the news published in the newspapers printed in English and place them before their readers.

The paper then says that it can be said with emphasis that the three Calcutta Urdu papers have, since the commencement of the war, refrained from making comments on such subjects as are likely to embarrass Government. This policy has been followed by all the Calcutta Urdu papers. They have also tried to instil the spirit of loyalty into the hearts of the citizens.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

5. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes:—

"Thunderstroke."

Ever since the passing of the Press Act thunderbolts have been frequently hurled at the Musalman Press in India. Most of the newspapers, which were remarkable for their devotion to the Moslem cause and which used to be looked up to by the

Moslem public as their mouthpieces and guides, have succumbed to the heartless application of the Press Act, and those that still exist, are in their last gasp. Their woes have, besides, increased since the beginning of the devastating war for, though we do not know why, the Moslem papers have been receiving the special attention of the Muhammadan Press Censor. Over and above this, three Urdu papers, viz., the *Resalat*, the *Iqdam*, and the *Tarjoman*, have been refused circulation in the Punjab. Up-country Musalmans prize these papers greatly and the prohibition of their circulation in the Punjab will do a serious harm to them and may, in fact, lead to their abolition before long. We heartily sympathise with these papers in their trouble.

6. One Ashutosh Bhuiyan, of Ghatal, writes to the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th February, stating how he recently had to visit Balasore to collect some money due from a local inhabitant, named Baidya Nath Sen. While alighting at the station platform he was seized by a constable and marched off to the thana, where the daroga brought his debtor before him. The debtor admitted that he owed money but could not say what the object of Ashutosh's visit was. He also said that he could not pay up his dues at once. The police threatened Ashutosh and made him leave Balasore.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes that a party of police, consisting of Mr. Lowman, a number of European Sergeants and a Bengali C. I. D. officer, raided the house of Atindra Nath Bose at No. 31-4, Nayanchand Dutt's Street, Calcutta, at noon on the 17th instant. The ladies of the house were at the time having their morning meal, but the police nevertheless entered the zenana without permission, which acting on their part so frightened the ladies that they desisted from eating. The police said that they had come to arrest a political offender but although they searched minutely, no such man was found.

8. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th February refers to a case noticed by the *Leader*, of *Allahabad*, in which certain police Sub-Inspectors and constables of Balia district are being prosecuted, on the report of a Deputy Magistrate, for having assaulted and unlawfully restrained a man whose house they had been to search and also for having extorted money from him. The victim of their oppressions also charges them with having looted some of his valuables. Fie! What are things coming to! The police are now being accused of dacoities even! Government ought to get rid of these men at once since they constitute a disgrace to the fair fame of the force.

9. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th February refers to a recent incident at Howrah, in which one Rondeau, a European soldier of Fort William, and some of his friends recently tried to forcibly carry off a young woman named Miss Joannes from her residence at No. 1, Collu Place, Howrah. It appears that Rondeau had been affianced to the young woman and wanted to marry her, but her guardians wanted to postpone the marriage till Rondeau's return from the war. Hence Rondeau tried to forcibly kidnap the girl. When her guardians and neighbours tried to prevent him, they were frightened off by the bayonets of his comrades. The incident is an astounding one. What is the public peace worth if a party of armed soldiers can thus venture to violate the sanctity of a house in the heart of the town? Apparently life in town is becoming as unsafe as in the mufassil. It is most shameful that armed soldiers should thus get out of hand and molest the disarmed civil population. An exemplary punishment on the accused is called for.

10. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th February writes that direct evidence has often been adduced to show why the public dislike the police, especially the detective police. Of course nobody says that all policemen are bad and unscrupulous, ready to sacrifice innocent men unhesitatingly, but there is a saying that one black sheep infects the whole flock, and that applies to the Indian police. What is wanted now is the systematic weeding out of all unscrupulous police officers, Indian or European, so that the department may be purged of its evil repute. Point is lent to these observations by certain remarks passed by the Special Commissioners at Krishnagar in acquitting three of the

BANGALI.
Feb. 17th, 1916.

NAYAK.
Feb. 18th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

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(b)—Working of the Courts.

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They do not go to schools or colleges for getting a real education, but just for passing a number of examinations and thus being able to earn money. The present-day teachers do not know even the names of their students and care nothing for their weal or woe. Professors get their salaries and in return try to impart to their pupils a bit of learning, caring nothing at all whether they can assimilate it or not. Why then should they respect them or submit to their discipline? If you have any real affection for your students they are sure to be obedient to you. Love and respect for teachers is ingrained in Bengali boys, and they show these feelings to the teacher or Professor who deserves them. Professors like Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Girish Chandra Bose and Sarada Ranjan Ray have always commanded their pupils' respect. Bengalis still hold the memories of Eliot, Ewbank, Tawney and McCann in great reverence, for they were Professors worthy of the name and used to know their pupils intimately.

It is because Bengali students have not been treated as boys that they have become perverse. If they are treated as black men, if they are despised as "natives," why should they be obedient? They are made to study Milton, Bacon, Bain, Mill, Huxley and Spencer, they receive the light of Western civilisation, they are made to grow into sahibs, as it were, and yet they are despised as black men. No wonder, therefore, that they should become perverse. If during the Fuller-Fraser rule, after the partition of Bengal, students had been treated as boys, if Mr. Kingsford had not flogged them like common felons, they would not have become so perverse as they are now. The sleuth-hounds of the detective police are arresting boys, and school masters are playing the rôle of Deputy Superintendent of Police; the Education Department has, in a way, come to be a branch of the Police; Bengali boys are always looked on with suspicious eyes; if the Viceroy or a Provincial Governor visits an educational institution, detectives are let loose among the boys, and tables, chairs, desks and drawers are minutely searched for fear lest bombs should be hidden within them; and students' hostels are searched twice every month. Is it possible that under so much suspicion and distrust young men should keep to the right path? Indeed, they are being forced to become anarchists. There are about 2,000,000 students in Bengal, and of these 50,000 belong to the higher classes. If most of them are led astray like this anarchism will appear in Bengal in reality and assassinations and dacoities will increase by leaps and bounds. If our rulers act cool-headedly even now the situation may yet be saved and Bengal may have peace again. We are not aware of the exact factors that are at work within, but still we have some idea of how things are going on. And we can confidently say that any reckless act on the part of our rulers will make the situation very serious. The Presidency College affair will not be settled if it is taken as a mere boyish prank and a few boys are punished. Mr. James should find out how Mr. Oaten has been treating his pupils, what things he has been saying to them, how he has been lecturing to them, and so forth. It is upon Mr. James's impartiality and cool-headedness that everything now depends. True, there is no taint of anarchism in the affair, but we cannot say what thing will come to if boys are enraged. The *Englishman's* remarks have not, therefore, been prudent, for nothing should be said or done now which may lead to trouble. We wish Government well and, at the same time, have the deepest affection for our boys, for they are our future hope and support. We do not wish to see Government and our boys quarrelling with each other. Let boys be punished as boys and let teachers be teachers worth the name. This is what we humbly ask both sides to do.

NAYAK.
Feb. 1961, 1916.

19. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th February writes:—

"What a relief!"

The Presidency College has been shut up and we are greatly relieved. Indeed, the enormous cost of giving his sons a college education is more than any Bengali can easily afford to meet, to say nothing of the great anxiety as to the young hopeful's future. So the closing of the doors of the Presidency College has, we must say, come to us as a great relief. We do not know from whom the order in this connection has emanated—Sir Sankar Nair or the members of the Bengal Executive Council—but since it has been issued over the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. K. C. De we offer him our hearty thanks.

The shutting up of the Presidency College will be an eye-opener for the parents and guardians of the students of that institution, for they will now be able to see how their sons and wards are being brought up in spite of the large sums of money spent on their education every month. They (the parents and guardians) will now be convinced that there are no good artisans in these Government educational factories and that the products are by no means satisfactory. The truth will also be brought home to them that their duty to their sons and wards is not done simply by providing them with plenty of pocket-money and sending them to the Presidency College.

We must, of course, say that Professor Oaten's conduct has not been prudent from start to finish, and that Principal James has acted like a weak man who has no fixed resolution. At the same time we must take exception to the assault committed upon Mr. Oaten by the boys. We have taken part in many fights in our day, but always openly. We have never stolen upon a man from behind, knocked him down and with the help of ten or fifteen other boys assaulted him and then run away. But we were never punished with imprisonment, nor did the Principal of our college ever call in the police. If there happened to be any fighting between any professor and the students, the matter would never be brought to the notice of the higher authorities, or of anybody outside the college.

Professor Oaten was assaulted by a number of boys, and a "Vigilance Committee" has been appointed to catch the offenders. The news does indeed provoke laughter. We hear that the principle of *divide et impera* is to be followed here also, for a Hindu committee and a Musalman committee are to be appointed. This is quite ridiculous.

Government has done well by closing the Presidency College, for it goes without saying that the students of the institution have become very unruly and that their professors are very foolish. The College Principal who can think of appointing a "Vigilance Committee" after such a row can never be given credit for any common sense. It will not be possible for the boys to make scapegoats or martyrs of a few wealthy young men. Hindus and Musalmans do not fall out in their student days, but only when they grow up and their interests or religions happen to clash. Persons who can introduce petty selfishness into an educational institution ought never to be in charge of an institution like the Presidency College. It is a mercy that the college has been closed.

20. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st February refers to the committee appointed to inquire into the state of discipline in the Presidency College as a whitewashing committee. The paper ridicules the appointment of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee as President of the committee, since his son having been one of the students of the college who has been fined and he having paid the fine for him, his position in this instance may be likened to that of a Judge hearing an appeal in a case in which he himself, in the lower court, figured as one of the culprits. The position of Principal James also as a member of the committee is anomalous. Things would not have come to the pass they did, had he managed affairs satisfactorily at the outset. The committee is, in effect, to decide whether he was a successful Principal or not. One cannot imagine how he is to sit in judgment on himself. And the funniest thing is that Principal James, as member, will be subordinate to Sir Ashutosh, the President of the committee, the man whom, in effect, he got fined Rs. 5.

Apart from the constitution of the committee, certain other questions suggest themselves in this connection :—

- (a) After the students had all been fined Rs. 5, Professor Oaten apologised to them. Why were the fines not refunded then?
- (b) Professor Oaten himself has said that his own students did not assault him—he has suggested that it was the work of hired ruffians from outside. Why, nevertheless, have all the students been punished, and after they have been punished, why is their case again being heard?

NAYAK,
Feb. 21st, 1916.

- (c) Why did the guardians of the students pay the fine without demur? Did they question their wards and convey to the Principal what these youths said? Had they thus co-operated, the unity would have been revealed.

The fact is, a curious mess has been made of things in this case. Some of the students are now trying to form a vigilance committee to trace the culprits. Why did not these students offer to assist the authorities at the outset? Since a fine of Rs. 5 was indiscriminately imposed on all the students at the beginning and since they paid the fine without demur, you cannot with propriety now set a pack of branded youths to hunt out the offenders. In the old days there was close co-operation between teachers and guardians. If punishment was to be inflicted, the teachers first informed the guardians of what had happened. Why are things different now? It is the indifference of guardians which is really leading our lads astray. Government ought to summon the guardians of the Presidency College students—many of them Government officers themselves—and ask them to control their boys. If there is to be any whitewashing of the Presidency College incident, the guardians of the boys must themselves be whitewashed first. We suggest that Sir Ashutosh should whitewash himself.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 17th, 1916.

21. Referring to the recent assault on Professor Oaten, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 17th February remarks that something must be rotten in the state of the Presidency College, and that the mischief should be remedied promptly.

BANGALI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 19th February cannot understand the reason for or the propriety of the Presidency College being closed. Of course the assault on Professor Oaten was most lamentable and shameful, but things would not have come to such a pass had Principal James at the outset settled the differences between the Professor and his students.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 21st, 1916.

23. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 21st February, discussing the recent incident at the Presidency College, writes that in these days restraint is needed on all sides. The superior cannot tyrannize over the inferior, even if the latter were to act wrong-headedly. As for the committee of inquiry, Sir Ashutosh's acumen and impartiality are beyond question, but some people would have preferred as Chairman a non-official of eminence, unconnected with the Education Department.

Some people, ofcourse, regret an indiscriminate punishment of all the students, by the closing of the College, but since the innocent students in this instance did not co-operate with the authorities in detecting the offenders, there was no other course open to take. But, ofcourse, punishment, indiscriminate or otherwise, might have been stayed till this committee of inquiry had reported.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 19th, 1916.

24. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th February writes how recently Principal Archbold of the Dacca College prevented a threatened strike among his students, caused by one of the Professors, Surendra Chandra Ghosh, having brandished his stick at them, and asks: In cases where students defy their Professors, does not some blame attach to the conduct of the Professors?

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

25. Munshi Muhammad Hosain, of Basunia, Burdwan, writes as follows in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February:—

Out of the 10 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Burdwan district two only are Muhammadans. If either of these two officers happens to be absent a Muhammadan is never appointed to officiate for him. Maulvi Azharul Huq, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Rayna, is now on leave, and Babu Lalit Kumar Banerjee is acting for him. Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sadar Circle, Burdwan, has been appointed as the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapur, and we hear that a non-Musalman is going to succeed him, as if a qualified Musalman Sub-Inspector or even a Musalman Inspecting Pandit is not available in the whole of Burdwan, in spite of the fact that there

are two Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the district. We invite the attention of Mr. Taylor, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, to the matter, and ask him to appoint a Musalman to succeed Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.

26. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th February says that it is discreditable that our University, which has a Hindu Vice-Chancellor, should have fixed the 2nd

Dates for examinations.

March next, which is *Sivaratri* day, as a day for holding the Matriculation Examination. As some fasting is obligatory on the orthodox on that date, a change should be made.

27. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February also calls for a similar change of dates for holding the Matriculation Examination, on account of the *Sivaratri* festival.

Ibid.

28. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February says that it is not at all sorry for the indefinite postponement of the Dacca University scheme, nor has it ever

"The Dacca University."

been enamoured of this impracticable project. The paper, however, sympathises with some of its friends who have been hard hit by the postponement of the scheme, and awaits with curiosity the fulfilment of the rumour of another shuffling of cards.

29. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 19th February, on the authority of the *Birbhumvasi*, announces that recently Lord Carmichael presented some volumes of a Magazine named *Balak* to the Rampurhat High English

"Lord Carmichael's love for boys."

School. The paper wants to know if it is the Christian monthly of that name which is referred to here.

30. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 21st February refers to Dr. Sarbadhikari's re-appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University, and remarks that

The Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Sarbadhikari has not proved himself as competent as Sir Ashutosh, and in many instances his conduct has been open to complaint. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that he is unworthy of the post. He wants leisure to attend properly to his duties, but that is a difficulty which cannot be got over save by the appointment of a salaried official.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

31. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 17th February writes that even medical officers of Government, like Dr. Bentley

"Rotten at the core."

and others, are now admitting the truth of Raja Digambar Mitter's theory that the construction of roads and railways, with insufficient waterways under them, has interfered with the natural drainage of the country and given rise to malaria. Of course it may be urged that railways in India must be built cheaply, but it seems to be forgotten that in the interests of the railways themselves effective steps should be taken to provide against the spread of malaria. Otherwise malaria will destroy the population and there will be few people or little produce left for the railways to carry. It is time now that something was done before it is too late.

32. Referring to the recent remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee at the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the prevalence of malaria in Bengal,

"Malaria."

the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes:—

Mr. Banerjee's complaint that the Government have not done what they ought to have done for stamping out malaria from Bengal, seems to have enraged the oracle of Chowringhee—the *Statesman*. But is not the accusation founded on facts? We all know how places like Utterpara, Bhatpara, Santipur and others, where sahibs have their mills and factories, have been rendered less malarious than before owing to the measures taken by the sahib mill-owners to improve their sanitation. Jessore, Howrah, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad would have been freed from malaria if the drainage of the districts were improved. But have the Government done anything in that direction during the last 50 years? So far the Government of India

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NAYAK,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

have only impoverished the province of Bengal by spending its money on measures taken for strengthening the Indian frontiers against Russian attack. The *Statesman* speaks of the enormous amount of money which will be required for freeing Bengal from malaria. But we do not think it would at all be too much to spend, say, ten crores of rupees for improving the sanitation of a country where huge sums are spent on the whims and fancies of Viceroys, such as the Partition of Bengal, the building of new cities in Delhi, Bankipur, Ranchi and Cuttack, and the construction of a gigantic bridge over the Ganges. Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Lord Carmichael tried to free Bengal from malaria but failed for want of funds. If the lion's share of the immense revenues of Bengal had not been appropriated by the Imperial Government, much might have been done for the province. Government know this and we will never cease agitating in the matter until the injustice is removed.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Feb. 18th, 1916.

33. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th February speaks of the growing unhealthiness of parts of Bengal and of the heavy mortality caused by malaria every year in them. The paper then refers to Dr. Bentley's recent suggestions regarding preventive measures, and to Mr. S. N. Banerjee's resolution in the Imperial Council about urging local Governments to take steps for the prevention of the disease, and concludes with an earnest appeal to Government to curtail expenditure in all other directions and devote the money thus saved to the work of saving the lives of the people.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

BANGALI,
Feb. 21st, 1916.

34. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st February refers to the existence of the "kamia" system in Palamau as a system of slavery which British rule should not tolerate. Under this system, a raiyat in debt binds himself to his creditor to render him personal service. While thus bound, he cannot labour elsewhere and cannot, therefore, earn money to secure his emancipation. Sometimes the raiyat already in servitude borrows to marry his son and, in this case, the son also becomes a slave. A race of hereditary slaves is thus perpetuated.

(h)—General.

JYOTI,
Feb. 10th, 1916.

35. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 10th February, in an article under the Government Agricultural College. the marginally noted subject, tries to prove from the Government report that in spite of very heavy expenditure, the Sabour Agricultural College has been a failure. Notwithstanding the well-intentioned effort of the Government to popularise scientific agriculture among the people, the attempt has proved abortive. Government ought to take further steps to make the scheme successful. If this is not possible let it discontinue such attempts altogether. It will take a very long time for scientific agriculture to permeate to the intended strata of agriculturists through the medium of educated youths. In this connection, the paper makes certain definite proposals whereby the object of teaching improved methods of agriculture may easily be gained. It advocates the establishment of certain scholarships in every district, so that they may be bestowed upon students for the purpose of pursuing agricultural knowledge. Theses students may with advantage be given a thorough practical training at the Government agricultural farms instead of being sent up to colleges to acquire showy but useless knowledge.

BANGALI,
Feb. 2nd, 1916.

36. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd February says that model agricultural farms, where cultivators can be practically trained, should be established all over the country and that Government should bear the expenses. If the advantages of improved methods of agriculture can be practically demonstrated to cultivators, then only will they adopt the new methods, otherwise not.

37. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th February writes :—

Hindus in the Bihar Government service.

Mr. Sultan Ahmad and Mr. Manuk have been appointed the Government Advocate and the Junior Government Advocate, respectively, in Bihar. Both are Musalmans. Hindus form the bulk of the population of that province, but Musalmans are being more largely employed in Government service than they.

38. Referring to Mr. Hayden's suggestion about Government obtaining able geologists and mineralogists from England, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 17th February

"Geology and mineralogy."

observes :—

Until Government abandons its present attitude to the arts and industries of India and encourages the utilisation of the natural resources of the country, the poverty of our people will never be removed and they will never be eager to improve their knowledge of geology and mineralogy, though at one time these sciences attained great perfection here. The wonderful iron pillar in Delhi, which has withstood the effects of wind and water for two thousand years, is an eloquent monument to the intelligence of its builders. There are able geologists in India, as for example, Mr. P. N. Bose, Mr. P. N. Dutt, etc., and it is due to men like Mr. Hayden that they have not risen to the eminence which was their due.

39. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes that the prices of salt are rising. Government controls the salt-

"Evil results of the war."

trade and can, if it likes, lower prices by encouraging its manufacture locally, say near Diamond Harbour, where the people thoroughly understand the process of manufacture.

40. The *Albalagh* (Calcutta) of the 18th February, in referring to the speech delivered by Sir James Meston in reply to the address read by the Shia deputation which waited on him, says that the speech was extremely

Sir James Meston's reply to the Shia deputation.

interesting. It was as it should have been. But one fails to understand why Sir James Meston said that his speech should not be understood to mean that he was showing favour to any particular community. What was the need of saying this? No sane man could for a moment entertain such doubts against Sir James Meston.

41. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 21st February refers to the commendation recently bestowed by the Bombay Gov-

"Habitual criminals"—The liberality of the Bombay Government.

ernment on the labours of a local Civilian, named Mr. Stuart, in reforming certain criminal tribes and making them useful factory labourers, and earnestly appeals to the Bengal Government to take some similar step which will make it easy for the convicts released from jail to earn an honest livelihood. At present this is most difficult and often leads to the commission of fresh offences.

III.—LEGISLATION.

42. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 17th February wants to know

"A matter for consideration—The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill."

against what class of medical practitioners the proposed Bill is to be applied. It is a well-known fact that there are not many medical men in the country who have passed out of any Government institution, and that by far the greater section of the people have to depend for medical treatment on physicians whom the proposed law would call quacks. Is the legislation meant for these doctors?

43. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 17th February says that

Bogus Medical Degrees Act.

Government promised at the commencement of the war that no controversial questions would be taken up by the Legislative Council. The Defence of India Act regarding the utility of which there was great difference of opinion was passed against the principle laid down by Government. But there is some justification for it. It was necessary on account of the war. But the Bogus Medical Degrees Act has no such justification. It has been opposed by all medical associations.

KAYAT,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 17th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

ALBALAGH,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

NAYAK,
Feb. 21st, 1916.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 17th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1916.

It is an eminently contentious piece of legislation which has been taken up by Government. When the Hindu University Bill was opposed, Sir Harcourt Butler threatened to postpone the passing of the Bill. Why should not this Bogus Medical Degrees Bill be viewed in the same light?

The paper concludes by saying that the Bill is uncalled for. The people of the country have never complained against their medical attendants.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CHARU MIHIR,
Feb. 8th, 1916.

44. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 8th February publishes two letters from its correspondents giving accounts of the severe distress now prevailing at Bajitpur and Itna, where large numbers of men, women and children are starving. Repeated appeals to Government for help have been in vain.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL MATIN*,
Jan. 17th, 1916.

45. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 17th January publishes its Teheran letter, dated the 22nd *Mohurram*, in the course of which its correspondent says that the Germans had, from the commencement of the reign of Muzzuffaruddin, been furthering their interests in Persia. Probably they kept the war in view as they won the good graces of the Persians and secured concessions for pushing forward their trade. They got the privilege of starting a bank and of opening Consulates at different centres like the other Powers. Russia and England did not foresee that the present situation would be created by these German activities. They never for a moment thought that Germany would ever be able to enter seriously on rivalry against them. The Russians and the English are to some extent desirous of Persian neutrality. But their rivals want the very reverse of things. The neutrality of Persia is wholly to the advantage of England and Russia, but as they have lost the confidence of the Persians they do not trust them and hence are not agreeable to arming Persia so that she may be able to maintain her neutrality. England and Russia want Persia to remain neutral with the help of their forces. Since the day that Austria and Germany joined the Bulgarians with the object of crushing Serbia, and establishing communication with Constantinople, England and Russia have learnt their plans and know that they want to extend the war to Asia Minor. It is well known how far this plan is prejudicial to Russia and England. For the purpose of defeating this plan, England and Russia have adopted a new policy and are really delaying the partitioning of Persia. On the one hand the British forces have reached Ctesiphon and on the other the Russians have brought 70,000 soldiers into Persia and made Qazvai their headquarters. It appears that the Russians want to join hands with the English in Khanqain as well as in Ispahan and Shiraz. From the moment they adopted this plan they have prevented the Austrians, Germans and Turks from entering Persia and the Central Asian States. They will not certainly allow the war to extend from Asia Minor to Central Asia. In fact this plan is a very good one but its realisation does not seem to be free from difficulties. If from the beginning of the war England and Russia had turned their attention to it they might have succeeded. But at present Persian feeling is against the fulfilment of their objects. The Germans have by degrees established their influence over the entire length and breadth of Persia. Even if no communication is established between Britain and Constantinople the realisation of this plan will not be difficult for Russia and England as they can very easily bring into Persia 100,000 soldiers. It would not be easy for Germany to do so in the absence of railway communications. But as communication has now been established between Berlin and Constantinople, the difficulties in connection with the Baghdad Railway will in a short time be overcome. Under the circumstances it would be difficult to forestal the Germans, who have already succeeded in isolating a large portion of Persia, namely that from Hamadan

to Kum from the Capital. They have also succeeded in getting some of the tribesmen and gendarmes to rise against Russia. A wonderful thing about the Germans is this, that only a few hundred of them, who are in Persia, have succeeded in setting the Persians against their enemies, the English and Russians. Though in certain centres war is raging, yet the Persian Government is neutral, and in the name of the Government the Russians are punishing those Persians who are termed "rebels." The representatives of England and Russia have brought the Shah and the Cabinet under their control. The Cabinet of Muslawfi-ul-Mulk will not last for more than a fortnight if the Shah gives his consent to a change of the Capital and goes to Ispahan. Matters would take a serious turn if it passes from English and Persian hands into those of the Austrians and Germans. In that case Persia will be forced to join the war. It is rumoured that the Viceroy believes that if the Persian rebels fight in Teheran, the Shah and his Ministers will remove the Capital to Tabriz and Rasht. Most of the wisemen of Persia are followers of the *Hablul Matin* policy and are in favour of remaining neutral. But after all it remains to be seen which side Persia will join.

The financial condition of Persia has been bad from even before the war. Russia and England have promised to help the Cabinet financially. But what the amount of the loan and the conditions imposed will be God alone knows. In view of the present circumstances it does not appear probable that the present Government can keep the country neutral, as warlike forces have occupied the country from one end to the other. None of these elements can be got rid of. They will not disperse of their own accord or merely at verbal protests. The wise men of Teheran are of opinion that the English and the Russians have made a mistake from the commencement in not helping Persia to muster her forces for safeguarding her neutrality.

The Persian forces are all told about 12,000 Gendarmes, 2,500 Cossacks and 6,000 Kurds. The best forces of the State have always been composed of the tribesmen. To-day they are entirely against the policy of Government. The tribes of Laristan and the Western and Southern Vilayets have been altogether misled by the Germans and are not loyal to the Central Government. Two-thirds of the tribesmen have been misled by Turkey. One or two tribes in Azarbaijan and certain tribes in Eastern Khorasan alone are neutral and obey the Central Government. How long they will remain so cannot be said with certainty. A large portion of the gendarmerie have rebelled against the policy of Government and have gone against the Russians. The Cossacks cannot be turned out of Teheran. The policy adopted by the gendarmerie may as well be adopted by the Kurds and the horsemen.

This is all due to the mistake of England and Russia. It would be well if they did not call on the Government to openly declare its neutrality but endeavoured to dissociate the tribesmen from the policy of the Government. Their advantage would lie in mustering all resources and mobilising the forces of Persia for safeguarding her neutrality. Germans do not favour Persian neutrality as it is prejudicial to their interests. One of the complexities of the situation is that the entire arsenal of Government is in the hands of the gendarmerie. The Germans very well know the minds of the tribesmen. They have during this one year brought a good deal of munitions and arms and have distributed them among the tribesmen.

46. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 31st January has the following in its Tabriz letter dated the 21st *Muharrum* :—

The political situation in Azarbaijan.

The present war has created a strange situation; not a single Consul of the Entente Powers is to be seen in the cities of Azarbaijan, which lies within the Russian sphere of influence. The Consuls of the Alliance Powers also are not to be seen where Russian influence prevails. The subjects of these Powers, as well as of those which are united with them, are in a pitiable state and are in hiding. In the province of Aromea, Saojablagh and other centres, Turks predominate. In Tabriz, Vardoil, etc., Russians are in the ascendant. In Azarbaijan there is no other political influence except that of the Russians. The politics of a place depends upon the ruling authority. What has made us apprehensive is that there are two

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABLUL*
MATIN.
Jan. 31st, 1916.

parties here, one of which favours the Allies, the other the Alliance Powers. This means that no one is for poor Persia.

The correspondent quotes the remarks of the *Near East* about the battle of Ctesiphon and the retreat to Kut-el-Amara.

Referring to Germany and five neutral Powers, the correspondent says that a telegram has lately been received which shows that Germany has spent about 72 million liras in giving bribes to the inhabitants of five neutral Powers. For the nobles of Persia she sent articles of luxury, for the nobles of China she built a palace, for the nobles of Greece she has constructed automobiles. This telegram shows that Germany is intriguing everywhere.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

47. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 15th February says:—

Germans in Ispahan.

The coming of Germans to Ispahan and its neighbourhood so terrified the English and Russian Consuls and the other subjects of these two Governments that they determined to leave the town. It is not true that the people of Ispahan drove them out. It appears that the Russian and English Consuls were covertly attacked. The Gendarmerie, however, very soon restored order. The reason for the departure of the English and Russian representatives is that at first they held great influence in the city, but now they are reduced to the position of ordinary men. The influence of the Germans has, however, increased.

One thing which has attracted the attention of the people of Ispahan is a shell which the Consul-General of Germany has constructed from wood. It is about a cubit and a half long. On the shell it is written in bright letters that this shell is meant for taking revenge for the desecration of the tomb of Ali Ibu Musa at Raza. The people are told that this is an imitation of a shell which has been prepared by Krupp's factory in Berlin for the purpose of being used against the foremost cathedral in Petrograd. This shell has attracted great attention, people flocking to see it in large numbers.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
Jan. 17th, 1916.

48. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 17th January says:—

The war of twelve armies.

We have repeatedly observed that England and Germany are the protagonists in this war. The other Powers who have joined the former or the latter cannot for a moment be called the principals. They are all subject to them. As the days pass on and the policy of this war unfolds itself, our belief grows into a conviction. The speech of Mr. Asquith supports this view.

A few weeks ago the peace talk assumed some importance. It transpired that this was one of the ruses of the Alliance Powers. The Allies, whose spokesman is England, did not accept the terms offered and, under the influence of England, rejected the proposal for a separate peace and determined to carry on the war, so much so, that Montenegro, whose capital has been occupied by Austria, also rejected the separate peace proposal and, like Serbia and Belgium, has allowed her country to be ravaged and her people to go into exile.

In this war three small kingdoms and three brave nations, in spite of having seriously suffered at the hands of the enemy, did not make peace. The first of these is Belgium; the second, Serbia, and the third, Montenegro. It cannot be said that the bravery of the Montenegrins was a whit less than that of her two compeers. Most certainly their names will find a place in the annals of bravery of this age. It is our conviction that though the Allies have not yet been able to free Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro from the presence of hostile forces, they will certainly restore to them their liberty when peace is concluded.

Germany, which is at the head of the Alliance Powers, now thinks that unless some sort of injury is done to British possessions, England will not agree to any terms of peace. It appears that she has kept this in view from the very commencement, and with this object has often attempted to take possession of the coasts of Belgium and Calais and injure England both by air and sea and compel her to sue for peace. But Germany has not succeeded in this, and that is why she has arranged for a new field of operations in the Near East.

One of the German journals wrote last year that as a part of the soil of France, and a great part of Russia had come under German possession, both these Powers were ready to agree to terms, offered by Germany but England

had these two great allies of hers under her influence so completely that without her consent they were unable to make peace. This is the reason why all efforts at peace made by the Alliance Powers came to nought. It is quite certain that even if Russia and France are reduced to the present state of Belgium and Serbia, they will not make peace unless England wants them to do so. As Germany has not been successful in injuring England in Europe, she has turned her attention to Asia in the hope that she may be able to force England to make peace by this coup.

The Balkan war and the advance towards Asia Minor, Egypt and Irak Arab have this object in view. The attack on the Dardanelles and the landing of British and French troops in Gallipoli were all made at the instance of England. Some of the French journals say that at first France was not agreeable to attacking the Dardanelles and to sending troops to Gallipoli, but all the same did not consider it wise to reject England's proposals. True, the Balkans have been under the political influence, of Russia, and France, too, enjoyed many privileges in this peninsula. But to-day Germany's influence in these regions is greater than that of any of her rivals, to the prejudice of British political interests.

The predominance of the enemy in the Balkans (1) severs Russia, which possesses the largest army among the Allies, from France, England and Italy, and this isolation prevents the junction of the allied forces and the extermination of the enemy; (2) clears the way for an attack on Egypt; (3) exerts a powerful influence on Central Asia by means of the Baghdad Railway.

If the enemy secures predominance in the Balkans, then the Persian Gulf will also be under his influence, and in that event, by placing submarines in the Persian Gulf, he will blockade India by sea and then by land bring down his forces *via* Beluchistan, Seistan and Afghanistan to the frontiers of India and at the same time will place Russia in serious difficulties in the Caucasus and Turkestan. This is the object of the Alliance Powers in attacking the Balkans, and this is the reason of the close attention paid by the Allies to this region.

One thing which creates confidence is the strength of mind of the Allies. They say with one voice and one mind that the victory ultimately lies with them.

The Eastern Front.

There are no changes to report on the Dwina and Riga fronts. It looks as if the belligerents have retired to their cosy retreats and are watching for opportunities. But at the instance of her allies Russia has commenced the offensive on the Bukovina front, which commands Rumania and against the Austrians in Galicia, though she knows well from experience that an attack on the Carpathians and Galicia will not be productive of much good. But the Alliance Powers want to take advantage of the Russian winter to advance in the Near East, where the cold is less severe, and throwing back her other opponents on other fronts, to create new fronts so that they may be forced to send their forces to these new fronts. So the enemy has practically arranged for new fronts, one at Salonika, another in Serbia, and a third in Albania. The war in Albania and Salonika is likely to gather in strength. The cleverness which the Allies have shown lies in the fact that they have strengthened their forces at Salonika by successfully withdrawing those that were not needed in Gallipoli. Italy, too, has sent troops to Albania, but it does not appear probable that the present forces in Albania will be able to withstand the united forces of Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria and Germany. It is said that 50,000 German troops have assembled near Salonika and have joined those of Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria. After subduing Albania they want to attack Salonika from the rear. It is also said that the forces of Bulgaria, Turkey Austria and Germany have combined for the purpose of attacking Salonika from three sides. The Allies have also for the purpose of strengthening their forces at Salonika taken certain islands belonging to Greece. The opinion of one of the military experts is that the Central Powers are sure to advance in the Balkans and the Allies may render this fruitless by engaging the enemy and keeping him from turning his attention to Egypt, Asia Minor and Irak Arab, and also give

such effective help to the Russians in the Caucasus as to end the war within two months. By that time spring will have arrived. The enemy's forces may then be controlled and the Allies may be able to render the enemy's offensive in the East and West useless.

In this war Greece, like Persia, has been beset with serious difficulties. All neutral countries, except Greece and Persia, have derived advantages from this war. Though foreign armies have entered Greece, yet, like Persia, it has not become a centre of war, though some of its islands have been taken possession of by the Allies. Without doubt, not only in Salonika but in several other provinces and Greece as well, war is likely to rage. The assurance which Persia has obtained from the belligerents may also be given to Greece. The present position of Rumania is favourable. As Russia has abandoned her intention to force a passage through her territory, the Central Powers are also not under the necessity of keeping their forces engaged there. From this standpoint Rumania has derived nothing but advantage from this war. She has also preserved her independence of action. Russia wanted to keep 30,000 soldiers in Rumania and attack Bulgaria; but on considering the objections of Rumania and her difficulties and following the advice of her Allies, she took the offensive in Galicia and has thus forced Germany and Austria to reduce the number of their forces in the Balkans as also to give up their determination to attack Egypt, Asia Minor and Irak Arab.

There is no doubt that the advance of Germany in the Balkans and the opening up of communications with Constantinople has led to more vigorous fighting in Irak Arab, Persia and the Caucasus, and if the Allies fail to push forward rapidly, hostilities will also commence on the frontiers of Egypt. The arrival of General Mackensen in Syria and of Von der Goltz in the Irak Arab region points to these as the future centre of the enemy's attention. The aspect which the war in the Caucasus has assumed has added to its importance, and so is the case in Irak Arab. It is known that if the fighting becomes more furious in Caucasus and Irak Arab, the Russians will not be able to do anything in Persia, that is to say, they will not be successful in attaining their objects. At the instance of England, Russia has agreed that their forces should unite in Baghdad and by so doing separate Turkey and Persia and thus safeguard Central Asia and India from any attack of the Central Powers.

This is a laudable object, but one difficult of attainment in that, through a political blunder, the Persians have adopted an inimical attitude towards Russia and are most likely to join Turkey and Germany. This will have a far-reaching effect on the geography of this war.

The Western Front.

There are two fronts in the west, but the telegraphic reports from them give us little or no information, nor have the events happening there any meaning whatsoever. One is the Franco-German front and the other the Austro-Italian front. The telegrams received from these fronts are mere repetitions of older telegrams.

By studying the map of the war one does not discover any change in the position which the Allies and the Alliance Powers respectively held in January 1915. Some advance made by the Austro-Germans at one point has been counterbalanced by a similar advance of the Allies at another point, so there are no advances worthy of the name. The situation on the Austro-Italian front is also of a similar nature.

49. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 31st January says:—

The war of twelve armies.

Lord Kitchener, the greatest expert in military matters in England, at the very commencement of the war pointed out that the war would take a long time to finish. The period of its duration would not be less than three years. Over one year and a half has passed, but yet no sign of exhaustion is visible among the combatants. There is no sign of peace. If the movements of the combatants are closely examined, it would appear that some of the steps which they are taking are directed towards war in the future. We have repeatedly noted that the Europeans are learned,

honourable and noble friends and know how to take revenge. Such noble nations and Powers do not pass under the subjection of their enemy easily. European history bears ample testimony to this. Even in this war the spirit of revenge is active. One day we hear that German airships have raided Dover. Two or three days afterwards it comes to our notice that English airships have also attacked some positions in Germany. At the same time it is said that this was by way of retaliation for the continuous German raids on Dover.

Compulsory service in England.

Of the many things which point to the prolongation of this war, the law of compulsory military service lately passed through Parliament is one. This will prove of great administrative value after some years. The English journals have repeatedly stated that the Germans have been preparing for the last 40 years. They are deriving advantages from this now. If the English Government thought that the war would come to an end soon, it would not introduce compulsory service in the country.

The Present War, or the Wiping out of Civilisation.

It appears that the longer this war continues, the greater will be the injury to the present civilisation. One of the philosophers is of opinion that the history of civilisation would show that there is always present in every cycle causes of decline or change. For instance, history records the decline of the civilisation of the Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc. This war also will put an end to the modern European civilisation and a new civilisation will be evolved from it. This certainly will require time and greater changes than those of the present time. Without doubt this war will to some extent unsettle the present civilisation.

The Situation on all the Fronts.

At the commencement the war was confined within the frontiers of Russia, Austria and Germany in the east, in the west within Belgium and France, and in the Balkans within Serbia. But in course of time the war has extended over a larger area, namely, to some parts of Africa and the East, the whole of the Near East, Central Asia and Asia Minor.

The Apprehension about neutral States joining in the War.

It is apprehended that the neutrals may join in the war. This fear is entertained in view of the submarine raids by the enemy in the Mediterranean, in retaliation of which England has made the blockade of Germany more rigorous. She is not allowing any food-stuffs or other articles to enter Germany. For a long time German vessels have been lying inactive. The neutral vessels, which are busy, are carrying goods to their own country, from whence they are sent to Germany. The English have determined not to allow the neutrals to supply Germany. During this war the American trade has increased to an unimaginable extent. America is selling all sorts of articles to all the combatants without restraint. The English Government has decided to put a stop to such trade by its sea-power. The United States Government has protested against this and has also raised certain objections against the submarine policy of Germany.

The Western Front.

There is not much change to be noted on the Western front. The war between Austria and Italy is also proceeding very slowly.

The Near East Front.

The Serbian and Montenegrin question has been settled. The attention of the world has now been turned to Albania, a part of which has been occupied by the Alliance Powers. Only Durazzo and Valours remain to be occupied. The Austrians have assumed the offensive against these also. It is supposed that Essad Pasha has sufficient forces at his command to resist the Austrians. There are some, however, who think that this is not possible as the attention of Austria, Bulgaria, Germany and Turkey is centred on Albania. Their aim is to besiege Greece by land, so that they may be able to attack her if she joins the Allies. This is a move directed towards an attack on Salonika. The Italians have decided to defend Valona alone. Let us see how Italy will act in the case of a Bulgarian invasion of Valona. Up to this time the Alliance Powers have not attacked Salonika, but the Allies are in readiness. They are waiting for the enemy to commence the attack.

The Eastern Front.

This week there are no reports of any serious engagement. In Riga and Dwinsk the combatants are attacking each other occasionally. In Galicia the Russians are not inactive, but there are no advances to report on either side. The importance of the Eastern front is mainly due to engagements in the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia and Irak Arab and also to a probable decrease in the strength of Turkish forces in Irak Arab. The Russians have been reinforced in the Caucasus and Armenia and have arrived near Erzerum and Trebizond. For over a week no news has been received from the Irak Arab region. Nothing has also transpired about an attack on Egypt except that the followers of Shaikh Sennussi from Tripoli generally commit raids on Egypt. During the last raid 4,000 Arabs gathered together. There was heavy loss on either side, and the Arabs, who were under Turkish officers, fled. The fighting in the interior of Persia also arises out of the war in the Caucasus, Armenia and Irak Arab. It is gradually increasing in importance. Between Ispahan, Rasht, Barugora, Kermanshah, and Hamadan—a tract covering about 400 miles—eight places have become centres of fighting. Similar fighting has taken place between Sanjabagh and the stream (?) of Erumia and the frontiers of Hindustan. This area covers about 200 miles. It is known that on one side there is the Russian army, which is acting in the name of Persia and preserving peace, but it is not known who are on the other side. It has come to light that a party consisting of certain Turkish and German officers and certain Persian tribes and gendarmerie have joined together and are fighting. Their actual number is not known. The aim of the Germans and Turks is to somehow engage the Russians and compel them to withdraw forces from the Caucasus and then attack them. With this object they have made these Persians their auxiliary. In our opinion the Russians have committed a mistake in taking this step. If they throw the whole responsibility on the Persians and help them the situation will be to their advantage. The Russians would do very well to adopt the policy followed by England in South Persia.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

50. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 15th February says:—

The war of twelve armies.

So long as the belligerents are not exhausted

the war will continue.

After saying that the war will not cause injury to morals, life, wealth, culture and trade, the paper goes on to state that there is no talk of peace in any quarter. The Allied Powers arranged from the very beginning that they would not make separate peace with the enemy. This was a wise plan on the part of the Allies, otherwise Germany would have by various means made peace with them individually and gained advantages for herself. The Allies were so firm in their compact that even the small State of Montenegro allowed herself to be ruined rather than enter into a separate peace with her enemies. Germany often made peace overtures to Russia, France, Belgium and Serbia, with a view to fighting with England alone; but England was very careful about this point from the very beginning, and placed the other Powers so much

under her influence that they have staunchly adhered to the compact. Germany has, therefore, not succeeded in this object. The Belgian Ministry say that though they allowed their country to be ruined, they did not enter into a separate peace.

Recently Germany offered to restore independence to Belgium and to replace King Albert on the throne and pay an indemnity as well, in return for certain advantages at Antwerp and on the Belgian coast. The King of Belgium was favourable to peace in view of the unsatisfactory reply which he had received from the Allies in regard to a loan which he had asked from them. But England took the precaution of sending Lord Curzon, on a visit to King Albert, which produced a salutary effect and Belgium resolved to continue the war.

Referring to the peace talk of Germany, the paper says that it appears that Germany is ready to make peace, but the Alliance Powers do not want to do so. The allied journals say that this points to the weakness of Germany. Others say that all this is bluff on the part of Germany to throw her opponents off their guard and to show to the world that Germany desires peace and the Allies demand war. In reality she does not want peace. If she really wanted peace, she would not have offered terms which are unacceptable to the Allies. Up to this time England has not lost any of her territories; on the contrary, she has gained some. She has lost a lesser number of soldiers than France, Russia, Germany and Austria. Of course she has suffered financially. Now Germany wants to cause some territorial loss to England and by this means belittle England in the eyes of her colonies. England has from the very beginning tightened her bonds with her colonies; Germany and Turkey have, on the other hand, lost their colonies, namely, Egypt, Cyprus, Basra, and German South and West Africa. Under the circumstances, England will not agree to any terms of peace not favourable to her.

The Eastern Front.

In Riga and Dwinsk no important engagements have taken place. The Russians have assumed the offensive in Galicia, which is bound to produce far-reaching effects. It is said that if Russia takes Czernovitch, Rumania will join the Allies. To prevent this and to draw Rumania towards herself, Germany has promised to give the province of Little Russia and a portion of Albania to Rumania. Military experts are of opinion that Rumania's participation in this war with the Allies or with the Alliance Powers depends on the success in Galicia of either of the parties.

It is said that the Russians have assumed the offensive in the Caucasus, and a Petrograd telegram claims that they have established communication between the Caucasus and Hamadan. No newspapers from Irak Arab have been received, hence no information is forthcoming. It appears that no decisive engagements have taken place up to this time. It appears also that the English have decided to extend the Koweit-Basra line up to Kut-el-Amara, so as to facilitate the transport of munitions. Fighting in Irak Arab will depend on the swiftness with which the extension of the railway line is carried on.

As soon as the Russians took possession of Hamadan a large portion of the Turkish troops retreated to Karmanshah. There is likely to be a great fight in the west of Persia. If the English forces in the Irak Arab region and the Russian forces effect a junction, the advance of the Germans in Asia Minor will be checked.

51. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 31st

The position of Montenegro and Serbia in the war.

January pays a tribute to the Montenegrins for the bravery they have displayed in standing against the Austro-Germans. The paper then goes on to review the entire situation in Montenegro, and says that Italy ought to have helped Montenegro, which she could have done more easily than the other Powers. She could have saved Montenegro. For this it would have been necessary to find about 200,000 to 300,000 soldiers. The papers opines that Italy has committed a great political blunder. Italy's control over Cattaro the port on the Adriatic, is sure to cease. If Albania also passes into the

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
Jan. 31st, 1916.

hands of the Alliance Powers then the political influence of Italy in the Balkans will completely disappear. It is said that the entire Montenegrin army has joined the Serbian forces and have taken possession of Scutari and are likely to make a stand in Albania. Italy also has sent large forces to help Essad Pasha. England and France are also likely to send large forces in order to help Italy, Montenegro and Serbia. Probably there will be a big battle there. The Austro-Germans have withdrawn a large part of their forces from the Balkans in view of the Russian offensive in the Bukovina region. The enemy has not yet attacked Albania and Salonika. This is the greatest service which Russia has rendered to her allies. At the same time Montenegro has been reduced to the position of Serbia and Belgium. It is not likely that England, France, Italy and Russia will leave Montenegro, who has rendered such brilliant services, in the lurch.

Referring to Serbia, the paper goes on to say that though Serbia is a small country, yet from last year it has acquired an important geographical position. The Germans have been from the beginning trying to open up free communications with Turkey. During the recent fighting, it happened that Turkey lost complete touch with Germany and Austria. The plan which Germany had laid during the last 20 years, after acquiring railway concessions in Asia Minor, had been lying in abeyance owing to the Balkan war cutting off communications between Turkey, Austria and Germany. Germany realised all her plans by the conquest of Serbia, because that opened up communications between Germany, Constantinople and Asia Minor. The latest telegrams point out that 50,000 troops have reached Constantinople for reinforcing Enver Pasha. This shows what the intention of Germany was to conquer Serbia. It is also reported that Germany wants to have a German or Austrian Prince as King of Serbia. The object of this is to have a King subordinate to her interests.

The paper expresses the hope that the Allies will do their utmost to protect Serbian interests at the time of peace.

NAYAK.
Feb. 15th, 1916.

52. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th February writes:—

"Germans in Russia"

The winter has abated in Russia and the Entente Powers now hope to take up the offensive against Germany there. It is also hoped that the German army will meet with the fate that overtook Napoleon's forces in Russia. So far no change in the state of affairs at the Russian front is noticeable, and Germany shows no signs of retiring from Russia. In February last General von Hindenberg drove the Russians out from East Prussia and made a second attempt to conquer Warsaw. Just at that time, Russia advanced towards the Carpathians. This year, however, the respective positions of the contending parties are different.

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The war.

From the fact that Greece is helping the Entente Powers and that France is daily sending fresh troops to Salonika, we can confidently hope that the place has been very strongly fortified and that the Germans will not be able to do anything there easily.

Nothing definite is known of what Italy is doing, except that an incessant showering of shells is going on on the banks of the Isonzo river. This and the fact of British and French Ministers having gone to inspect the Italian front may make many people anxious, but in reality there is nothing to be anxious about. The geographical conditions of the region which Italy has to traverse before reaching her objective makes it impracticable and imprudent for her to try to overcome them at present. Italy will not move forward in the Isonzo region before making herself secure in Trent; for if Austria sends a large force to Trent and gains some victories, Italy will have to retreat from the Isonzo region in spite of all the progress that she may have made. As it is impossible to advance in the Trent region, Italy is not straining herself much.

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China and Japan.

Japan has of late been profiting by Europe's pre-occupation with the war and America's preoccupation with supplying Europe with the munitions of war, to quietly oust Europe

and America from the markets of China and Further India and capture them for herself. In India also she is quietly trying to take the place which Germany and Austria occupied in industrial and commercial matters. It is not likely that during the next five or six years any of the European Powers will be able to try to contest her growing supremacy in matters industrial in the Far East. England, Russia and France will not do so, from motives of gratitude, because of the help she rendered to the Allies during this war. She might well have played for her own hand and tried to wrest German colonies in the East for her own self, instead of on behalf of the Allies. America, of course, may possibly try to fight Japan, but Japan's position financially and otherwise is growing stronger and America will not venture to contest Japan's industrial supremacy without grave provocation.

If England is to fight Japan's industrial supremacy in the East, English capital must utilise Indian labour to produce things as cheaply as Japan. After the war, English labour will be dearer than now and the advantage of cheap labour enjoyed by Japan can only be secured by employing the cheap labour of India. That means the abolition of the Factory Act and of the Excise duty, and the grant of bounties and other facilities to Indian industries. We repeat that British capital can fight Japan in the contest by utilising cheap Indian labour.

55. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes that the *Times of India* recently published a letter from a correspondent who had been to Mesopotamia,

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deprecating the tendency now prevailing in some quarters to despair of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force ever advancing to Baghdad at an early date. This tendency is regrettable. Though the natural difficulties to an advance are great, there is no cause for despair. The soldiers are cheerful and confident. This is the right attitude to adopt. The truth is some Anglo-Indian papers writes over-confidently at the outset and when their hopes are not realised, plunge into despair. If we try wholeheartedly to secure victory, we are bound ultimately to triumph.

56. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 19th February congratulates the Russians on the victory scored by them in Erzerum. The paper says that though

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"The end is drawing near."

Thank God, Germany's machinations in Asia are about to fail. The brilliant Russian victory at

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she is still fighting it means that she is merely making an effort to save herself from complete

ruin. Mr. Frank Simond of the *New York Tribune* refers to the completeness of the British command of the seas and the consequent utter ruin of German maritime trade. Compared with the defeat Germany has sustained on sea, her conquest in France seems small indeed. France still continues getting her supplies of coal, iron, etc., from across the seas. Even if Germany made peace separately with France and Russia to-day, she will have the British naval supremacy to upset before she can be safe. Napoleon, after conquering the whole of Europe, found the English too hard a nut to crack. German trade has sustained losses in this war which will never be made good again. Her commercial predominance in Russia and Italy and also in France is utterly gone and, probably after the war, the Allies will persist in

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excluding German trade from their respective countries. Germany has, of course, made some conquests in Europe, but she must restore them before European public opinion can think of making peace. Her commerce, too, has been mostly destroyed. What then has Germany gained by this war? She has been cured of her overwhelming pride and lofty ambitions—the victorious British Navy has scattered all her dreams to the winds.

BASUMATI.
Feb. 19th, 1916.

59. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th February explains why the United States cannot possibly do anything but remain neutral in this war. Her population is heterogeneous, including representatives of all the European nations. She has no standing army and but a small navy. There are two guiding principles which all her rulers adhere to, and that is (1) not to permit fresh conquests by European Powers on the American continents, and (2) not to force militarism on the people and raise huge standing armies like France and Germany. The United States could not possibly declare war against Germany while there is a large population of Germans, ardently attached to the Kaiser, living in the States. Then, again, Europe's loss is America's gain. She is profiting commercially and industrially because of the cessation of German trade and the trade of the other belligerents.

Finally, the United States are afraid of Japan. If Japan becomes stronger, the Monroe Doctrine will no longer be safe. Japan wants to be supreme on the Pacific, and if she can win over China, she will indeed be a rival to be feared. After the war, there is likely to be a revival of the Pan-Islamic spirit on the one hand and of the "Yellow Peril" on the other. It will be for Europe to hold these forces in check. If she cannot, the task will fall to the United States. President Wilson must know that victory in that struggle will mean the attainment by the State of a position superior to that of all other Powers on earth.

BARISAL HITAIISHI.
Feb. 7th, 1916

60. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 7th February quotes the following from a recent issue of the *Indian Daily news*:—

"Where are we?"

"The Indian papers show more concern over getting municipal finances under the personal control of municipalities than they do in the industrial progress of the country, and although we read and hear a lot about commercial enterprise it goes very little beyond talk. And we may admit that if talking and writing would help the province Bengal should now be a perfect home of industry, with factories for the manufacture of every requirement in full swing. The first question invariably asked when any commercial opening presents itself is—what will the Government do? If in other countries the people had waited for their Government to give a lead in everything, we are afraid the world would to-day have been in a very backward condition."

And remarks:—

The writer is either a fool or a knave. We know of no country which prospered industrially without help from the State. So the present is merely a trick to abuse the Hindus. The Bengalis are accused as mere talkers, but has Government done anything more than talk of promoting industries ever since the war started? Did Government encourage the sugar factory started by the Bengalis at Tarpur? Did the Jessore Comb Factory get anything more from Government except some encouraging words? Are not the Japanese vessels engaged in the Indian trade subsidised by the Japanese Government? It is for the English to help us out of our fallen condition.

BANGALI.
Feb. 18th, 1916.

61. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 18th February condemns the *Indian Daily News* for twitting the Bengalis on their neglect in the matter of industrial revival. The paper suggests that it is not fair to blame the people of Bengal only. Industries depend here on State help and what help has Government rendered in the matter, except appointing commissions of inquiry? The fact is, there will never be any industrial revival in India till she enjoys self-government and can adopt a protective tariff.

"Approximately equal in both cases."

62. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 15th February, referring to the deficit in the next Budget and the likely imposition of new taxes to meet the same, says that owing

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to the present deplorable economic situation, the imposition of direct taxation will fail to gain its object. So it is most likely that indirect taxes will be imposed. The paper suggests an import duty on imported cloths and an export duty on tea, in this connection. The paper hopes that the authorities will kindly listen to the suggestion.

63. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th February is glad to hear of the measures the Government of England are going to take for the protection of British industries against German competition after the war and hopes that similar steps will be taken by the Government of India.

Government and Indian industries.

64. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 18th February says:—

Which ever direction the unfortunate look to the ocean dries up.

Political subjection of a country is easily felt, whereas economic and industrial dependence works silently but more effectively for national degeneration. We may demand self-government, but it is

certain that so long as we are unfit, it will not be given to us, and we shall not be able to demand it as a right so long as our economic prosperity is not established. But economic progress is difficult to achieve in our present condition of complete economic dependence. In 1913-14, India exported cotton to the value of 40 crores of rupees and received 66 crores worth of manufactured articles. The difference between the two figures shows the economic loss to the country. For various reasons it is not easy to remedy the present situation. First of all, certain high officials do not like our economic independence. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, is reported to have said that so long as England supplies India's wants, she need not be anxious to make herself self-supporting. Secondly, the Government tax on country-made cotton goods most prejudicially affects the trade from the Indian's point of view. The infant cotton industry of our country will never be able to make headway with the burden of this tax upon its head. Thirdly, in every country, there is protection for saving infant industries against destructive foreign competition. India lacks it. If Government, by adopting a protectionist policy, helps us, then and then only, will there be hope for the industries of India to develop themselves. Now that the English are bent upon destroying German industries, it is high time that economic freedom was given to India.

65. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes that the devastating war in Europe is gradually spreading over the whole continent and inflicting severe

"Ruin by war."

hardships on the people of India. The failure of trade and the fall in the price of Government Paper have almost ruined Indian merchants. We can see now, and no doubt Government can see to some extent, the dire future which, as a people entirely dependant on others for everything, awaits us. Nothing, however, can be done by Government until the mischievous war is over, but we think we may hope that something will be done to protect our industries.

66. From the approbation which Sir S. P. Sinha's speech at the Congress has received from the English community and from the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon recently referred to it approvingly, the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 8th February is inclined to believe that Sir Satyendra's remarks about the admission of Bengalis into military service have the support of Englishmen. Bengalis have now conclusively proved that they are not afraid of the battle-field, for they have cheerfully faced all its dangers as members of the Ambulance Corps and have even laid down their lives. The paper, therefore, hopes that an appeal to the Government for the enlistment of Bengalis into the army will not be in vain.

Bengalis and military service.

67. Referring to the marginally-noted subject, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 17th February says that it would be a grave injustice if, instead of giving military training to the sons of the soil who have no other country to look to for such a thing, India's money were to be spent on training up in the use of arms Europeans who can very well

"The proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce about military training of Europeans."

CHARU MIHIR.
Feb. 15th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1916.

SAMAY,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI.
Feb. 18th, 1916.

CHARU MIHIR.
Feb. 8th, 1916.

SANJIVANI.
Feb. 17th, 1916.

receive it in their own country. Let Government give up the distrust which they have for us, let them relax the rigour of the Arms Act, let them admit us into military service, and India will be quite competent to protect herself. It is a disgrace for the British that the subjects of a liberal-minded nation like them should be deprived of the right of self-defence for ever. The war has proved beyond doubt that Indians are thoroughly loyal. And if they are still distrusted their discontent will know no bounds.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Feb. 21st, 1916.

68. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st February, in an article on the marginally-noted subject, says:—

Ambulance work in war. The good services of the Bengal Ambulance Corps have been highly appreciated by the authorities, civil as well as military, and it is a great compliment to them that the tenure of their services in the field has been extended. That Bengali youths have so capably discharged the duties imposed on them, speaks highly for their latent military qualities so long neglected. Bengalis were and are never cowards. They are, on the contrary, brave, self-sacrificing and amenable to the strictest discipline. Moreover, they can stand the rigours of a military life in the field well. They are educated, and if trained they can make good soldiers and artillerymen. This has been conclusively proved by this one year's campaign in Mesopotamia. The Bengalis have thus vindicated themselves against the calumny levelled at them that they are cowards and unfit for military duties. If given proper training and opportunity they can make soldiers second to none in the world.

BANGALI.
Feb. 15th, 1916.

69. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th February writes:—

"Independence of the Philippines."

Twenty years ago when the Philippines were taken possession of by the United States from Spain, no one even dreamt that the Americans would within so short a time raise the semi-civilised Fillipinos to the status of an independent nation. While England's disciple, America, has granted independence to the Fillipinos, Indians, who have lived under English rule for a century and a half and who are equal to the most civilised nations in the world, are not yet considered fit even for self-government or for managing the affairs of a district, to say nothing of governing the country. And yet self-government was not unknown to them before the days of British rule. Our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says in this connection:—"England has governed India on despotic principles pure and simple. She began its administration under the notion that Indians would never be able to govern themselves, and it was, therefore, her sacred duty to keep her dependency always in a state of tutelage." True, the English have always professed to grant equal rights and privileges to white men and black men. But these noble professions, we must say, were mere outbursts of a temporary sentiment, for they are never carried into practice. On the preconceived idea that Indians are incapable of self-government, they have formed the theory that they should have to rule India for ever, not for their own sake but for her good. The result is, that want of practice has made Indians forget all about self-government and they are now incapable of managing the affairs of even a small village. The United States, however, have behaved with the Philippines in a different way. Ever since she took over the affairs of those islands—and she did so in no cheerful spirit—she has been anxious to free herself of the burden at the earliest opportunity. She knew that three centuries of bondage have thoroughly demoralised them and that she could not with justice forsake them in a day. She, therefore, set about to educate them and make them fit for independence. A section of the people of the United States, with Mr. Roosevelt as its leader, was for the States retaining her rule over the Philippines for all time, just as England does with regard to India. Like many other members of a civilised race of the West, Mr. Roosevelt was in favour of civilised countries keeping the weaker countries under perpetual subjugation, on the plea of educating them and civilising them. Such then is the selfishness of the West. Needless to say that such selfishness is injurious to human welfare and one must heartily wish it and the civilisation which creates this sentiment to disappear for ever from the world. The advocates of despotic rule, who care only for their own self-interest, think nothing of the wants and grievances and misery of the people, but trample them under their feet. Their wails

of agony never reach their deaf ears. Such a rule never raises a fallen nation, though Fate has ordained it for India. The people of the United States did not accept the narrow views of Mr. Roosevelt, but alas! there is not a single man in England who cares even to show lip-sympathy for India in her woes, to say nothing of wiping off from her good name the despicable stain of being a subjugated country. Seventy years ago there used to be an association in England, known as the India Society, which used to exhort Englishmen to do their duty to India. But, unfortunately, that society is now no more. After conquering the Philippines, the United States began to educate the people and equip them for self-government in a thoroughly systematic way. And now they are going to be freed from their bondage very soon. We do not know in what distant future our rulers will consider us worthy even of self-government.

70. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February fails to reconcile itself to the fact that though the Philippines are going to be granted independence in spite of the fact that they came under the rule of the United States only eighteen years ago, India, which has been under British rule for a century and a half, is not yet considered fit even for self-government, to say nothing of independence. The Fillipinos are not a better civilised people than Indians nor is the Government of the United States in any way superior to the British Government. The paper, therefore, finds no reason why there should be this difference between the treatments of the two peoples by their respective rulers. Even supposing that we are not yet fit for self-government, we are by no means likely to be so if no change is made in the present policy of Government, for one does not learn to swim before getting into water.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

71. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd February writes:—
“Fitness and unfitness.”
Our rulers say that we are not yet fit for self-government. In every task that our countrymen have been entrusted with they have shown that they can hold their own with anybody in the world. But have they ever been allowed to do much in the matter of self-government? Why then should they be accused unjustly? It is like asking a man to learn to swim before getting into water. If our rulers kindly grant us the boon of self-government we are sure to prove ourselves worthy of it. But if they go on saying that we are not fit for it we shall remain unfit for ever.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 22nd, 1916.

72. The following appears in the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th February:—
“Nail-clippers versus thunder-bolt.”
That saint of Allahabad, the *Pioneer*, is a loyal paper. We are all loyal and, in fact, loyalty and love are things ingrained in a Bengali's nature. We, Bengalis, have done much to prove our loyal devotion to our King-Emperor, but we have now to declare our loyalty by words. We cannot, however, go to the shameless length that the *Pioneer* has gone in its exuberance of loyalty. The *Pioneer* seems to forget that we are in no way less loyal than itself though, of course, as an organ belonging to the race of our rulers, it has the right to doubt our loyalty. None but a mad man, however, will support that paper's suggestion that Lord Carmichael should drive the iron-wheeled car of the Government over the prostrate forms of the people of Bengal. The Government of Bengal know their own duties and may be safely relied upon to do what they ought to do for punishing political suspects and maintaining the peace; and the *Pioneer* might have spared itself the trouble of offering its gratuitous advice to them. Political suspects are being arrested and interned from time to time. No one can deny the necessity of punishing really guilty persons; but at the same time it must be admitted that very careful enquiries should be made before punishing a man in this way and blighting his whole career. If such persons are found guilty by capable judges no one can have anything to be discontented with. Persons who, after a cool-headed trial, are considered guilty under the Defence Act, should be interned. This may reduce the ranks of such offenders and strike terror into their hearts, and may make them give up their evil ways. But if these men come to think that while one or two of their comrades are being punished many innocent and respectable persons are suffering a similar fate,

BANGALI,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

and that the matter is creating panic and discontent in the country, they will take it all as a circumstance favourable to their propaganda. This idea should never be encouraged. Does the *Pioneer* ever care to view the matter in this light? One shudders to think of the lot of those interned persons who may be innocent. These unfortunate men have their lives blasted for ever. Unlike an anarchist in Europe, a person bearing the stigma of disloyalty is never trusted by any one in India and everybody shuns him, and his very life is made unbearable for him. The *Pioneer* is incapable of having any sympathy for us and so it cannot realise what a Bengali feels if he is distrusted by his rulers. Our popular and kind-hearted Governor can feel for us, and so we hope that our appeal to His Excellency will not be in vain. Then, again, it is not becoming in the Government to hurl a thunderbolt at the persons who are childish enough to think of prodding the mighty head of the British lion with a pair of nail-clippers, in a crisis like the present. These silly men do not know that any harm done to the Government is a harm done to the people. Such men really deserve our pity. We do not, of course, mean to say that the Government should strain the law for them and pardon them; but something must be done to put an end to tempests which are now and then created in tea-pots. Instances are by no means rare in our country of people making a mountain of a mole-hill and, in the hope of being rewarded by Government with advancement or titles, making false reports to Government. Such men injure the Government and the people alike. Three students of the Puri Zilla School were found translating into Uriya a copy of *Deser Katha*, a book written by Sakharam Ganes Deoskar, which has been proscribed by Government. Instead of pulling the boys' ears and burning the book and its translation, the authorities of the school thought it to be highly seditious and called in the police, with the result that two of the boys were fined Rs. 20 each and the third was expelled from the school and his whole career ruined. What is this boy now to do? How is he to earn his livelihood? These are questions which are, no doubt, causing much anxiety to the young man's parents, and we must say that such a drastic punishment is not at all just. It is not proper to widen the abyss for those who are digging it for their own ruin. At a time like this, when we have all stood up unitedly to uphold the glory of the British Throne, when we are cheerfully going to foreign lands to lay down our lives in the service of the Empire, when we are gladly sacrificing everything that we have, and taking all this as a glorious privilege even for insignificant people like ourselves, we pray to Government that, while punishing those who are guilty, they may not suspect the fidelity of those who are innocent and thus increase panic.

NAYAK,
Feb. 15th, 1916.

73. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th February writes:—

"The Benares conspiracy case." We want to say something but the words stick in our throats. We dare not speak out what in our opinion we think to be right. For if the truth we speak out be unpalatable to Government the law will punish us; and if it be against the anarchists they will threaten to shoot us and send us anonymous letters. Neither Government nor the public can bear the truth. Even Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath, who set up so much political agitation for independence and beg at Government's door for freedom of speech and writing, cannot brook the truth. Everybody who rises to some eminence in our country gives himself the airs of an autocrat or *Badshah*. There is an English proverb that "a slave is always a despot," and that is exactly what we are. The English are now the supreme rulers of India. If they cannot put up with any strong protest or if they make laws to gag us, we will not blame them. But why should the person who is but "a slave of their slave" become, like them, impatient of criticism, just because he has made some money as a barrister or tradesman? We have reached the lowest depth of degradation, and that is why we are in such a despicable condition.

But let all that pass. The judgment in the Benares conspiracy case has been published. No one can avoid the hand of destiny, and he, whom Fate marks out for punishment under the law, is bound to suffer—we do not blame anybody for that. As for trials in courts, from what we have been taught by English laws to look upon as proper trials, the trials by Special Commissioners appear to us to be like the old trials by *Kazis*. If we have

borne with *Kazi* trials for 700 years surely we can do so now. We have no right to find fault with the way in which the Special Commissioners dispense justice, for they are trying cases to the best of their judgment. But the thing is, the results of the cases tried by them are displeasing to more than three-fourths of the youth of Bengal. It is man who spoils man. If a good man is constantly persecuted as a dacoit he cannot help becoming a dacoit. If the Bengali is incessantly called an anarchist he at last becomes an anarchist in reality. So long as the fear of punishment lasts man tries to remain in the right path. But once that fear is gone he becomes bold and does anything and everything. That is why the old proverb says that the man with elephantiasis should not threaten to kick anybody and everybody. Respectable Bengalis used to have a great dread for jail; but they have lost much of that fear by being sent to jail frequently. Police oppression has become considerably less dreadful for them now. The result is, that Bengali youths do not fear the law's punishment as of old. And this is a circumstance by no means very favourable to the administration of the country. The Benares conspiracy case has come to an end, and many people who have read the judgment in newspapers say that the result has been just as they had expected and that they had always thought that some of the accused were bound to be sent to jail. The men who are thus punished are not socially punished when they come out of jail, no one thinks of ostracising them or even of considering them as real criminals. Consequently, we must say that their punishment fails to serve its purpose. In fact, men thus punished are to some extent honoured in society. We have to speak out frankly because our rulers do not look upon the matter in this light. The more rigorously they treat the anarchists the greater is the love which society shows to them. This is not at all conducive to good government.

Then, again, the way in which the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* comment upon these cases accentuates the ill-feeling between the white and the black. Every Hindu ought to protest against the views expressed by the *Statesman* on the Benares case. But as soon as the protest is raised, ill-feeling will be created and remarks will probably be made which may be in support of anarchism. The gentlemen who write in the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* know nothing of the Hindus of Bengal. Indeed, our English rulers' ignorance of our society and religion often astonishes us. It is really a great wonder that in spite of being in contact with us for a century and a half they should not know us. The writer in the *Statesman* would not have expressed himself in the way he has if he had known us intimately. His article is sure to create ill-feeling in the minds of more than one Bengali. Such writings ought never to be indulged in. What has been has been—why prod the sore?

To the anarchists we have to say only that righteousness can never be established by sin, and that no earthly good can be done by killing inoffensive Indians. We are fallen and irreligious, all of us without exception. We have come to the lowest depth of degradation, and hence our misery. What is wanted to drive away this misery are proper education and religious instruction. Murders will never do any good to the country. It is only the religion established by Chaitanya, the religion of love and service, that can help our social progress and make real men of us. The Sikhs would not have come into existence if there was no Nanak or Guru Govind, the Mahrattas would never have risen to power if there was no Ramdas Swami, the Bengalis would never have existed if there were no Gaur and Nitai. We want religion and righteous men, good deeds and men of action and not murders and robberies, which led to the downfall of the Sikhs and the Mahrattas. Sin only furthers sin but never encourages righteousness or establishes freedom. This is what the *Sastras* say and we must repeat them even if we are threatened to be shot or are actually killed.

We may also tell the police that anarchism is not to be put down in the way they have adopted. A thousand Benares conspiracy cases will not root out the mischief but rather swell the anarchists' ranks. The more you try to suppress this exotic anarchism the more will it spread. The mischief will never be driven out from the country unless its root-cause is found out and

removed. The fault lies with the system of English education, with the treatment of the people of this country, with the present civilisation which teaches man to consider money as the be-all and end-all of life. Remove these causes and the mischief will disappear. But you do not pay any attention to that, and it is a pity.

NAYAK,
Feb. 16th, 1916.

74. The following is taken from the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 16th

February :—
"The Benares conspiracy case."

In the course of a very plain-spoken article on the judgment in the Benares conspiracy case, the *Englishman* takes exception to the lenient sentences awarded to the accused, and suggests that, since it is meetings and associations which spread sedition among young men they should all be stopped, excepting those which are known to be loyal.

But the fact is, that all this mischief of sedition and anarchism is the result of the godless education which you have introduced into this country, which only turns out M. A.s and B. A.s while sapping the foundations of our society and religion. The products of this iconoclastic system of education first break up their own households and then set themselves to breaking the laws and rules of Government. Why should men whom you have taught to break the rules of caste care to accept any distinction between white and black? They have first flouted and shown disrespect towards the highest in our community—the Brahmins—and now they are flouting the English who, as our rulers, occupy in our estimation the same place as Brahmins. Most of the accused in the Alipur bomb case were sons of iconoclastic Brahmo parents. We stated at the time that sons of orthodox Hindu parents who receive religious education at home and students of Hindu *tols* never become anarchists or throw bombs. The *Englishman* wants to have meetings and associations stopped. We should like to go yet further—we should have all schools and colleges and students' hostels abolished. We are not aware of the *modus operandi* in the Upper Provinces, but in Bengal, we know, anarchism is preached in students' messes and hostels. The enormously large number of boys reading in a college makes it impossible for one to know them all or to keep oneself correctly informed as to their conduct and movements. Many visitors come to messes and hostels, and it is not possible for anybody to keep an eye over them and watch what they say or do. So it would be better to abolish all schools and colleges and students' hostels. Another source of mischief should also be done away with—and that is the tea-shops which are the haunts of anarchists and hot-beds of sedition. True, their abolition would injure the interests of English tea-planters. But still they should be put an end to.

When a man is bitten on the head by a cobra his life cannot be saved by tying ligatures in any part of his body. The youth of this country has turned against you to a man as a result of your education. Whom then are you to single out for punishment? There was one suggestion made by the *Englishman*, which has our hearty support, and that is, the dealing with spreaders of sedition according to martial law. Indeed, swift and summary Justice is the best in such cases, for it only endangers the accused person's life without ruining him financially. Costly litigation, on the other hand, is destructive of money and life alike. We say this so frankly because our rulers have not yet been able to grasp the situation properly, and because the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* have not correctly diagnosed the malady. Anarchism has existed in our country for nearly ten years; bombs and revolvers have been freely used since the time of the Alipur bomb case; but so far nothing effective has been done to remedy the mischief. The reason is, nobody has as yet been able to diagnose it. The disease will show no signs of abating even if you institute a thousand Benares conspiracy cases or send a thousand young men to jail. Quite a large number of cases have been instituted and tried from Dacca to Lahore, but have assassinations stopped? Have absconders been traced as yet? A reward has to be offered for the arrest of a single man like Amarendra Nath. The whole country belongs to the English. Where then can such a large number of Bengali youths be hiding? Do the police authorities take note of this fact? Can the police protect the lives of high-placed officers who are being done to death? Plain unvarnished truth often turns one's friends against one. But, may we ask, why have no independent-minded and eminent men given evidence in any of the conspiracy

cases? Is it possible that a thing like this, which has spread all over the country, has not come to the knowledge of eminent gentlemen? That is why we have to describe the present system of dispensing justice as akin to the old *Kazi* trial because there can be no appeal against the decisions of the Special Commissioners who do not try cases according to the methods to which our people are accustomed. We have already said that we are in favour of such *Kazi* trials because it is not costly. It is a pity, however, that no one should care to consider the question coolly.

75. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th February has the following:—

"Bengali striplings."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

In their judgment in the Benares conspiracy case the Special Commissioners describe the accused as Bengali striplings. The charge against these boys was that with the object of the subversion of the British Raj they had done something which might have led to a rebellion. An examination of the evidence produced in the case convinces one of the charge not being without foundation. The *Englishman*, therefore, plainly says that, considering that it has been proved that the boys were trying to rise against the British Raj, they have been very leniently punished, and that revolutionaries and anarchists should not have been let off merely with rigorous imprisonment of two to seven years. In any other country, and even in India, if the Penal Code had been justly applied, the offence the boys committed would have been punished with death. The *Statesman* has not criticised the judgment in this fashion but has hurled some abuse at Bengali youths in general. The fact that both the conspiracy and the Hindu University belong to Benares, leads the paper to fear that the latter may be a centre of anarchism. The *Englishman* offers the dainty suggestion that since it is meetings and associations that spread anarchism they should be stopped. The suggestion reminds us of the boatman from Barisal who, hearing that a certain Musalman Molla had outraged his wife at the foot of a *hijal* tree, ordered the tree to be cut down and made into a husking-rod, so that his wife might avenge her wrong by striking it with her feet as she moved it up and down. The boatman did not dare to do anything to the Molla nor care to give up his handsome wife, and so hit upon this novel means of having his revenge. The proposal to put an end to all meetings and associations is on a par with the boatman's revenge.

It cannot be denied that a number of Bengali youths have gone astray to such an extent as to commit murders and then to make good their escape. Some of them have also learnt to commit thefts and dacoities. At least that is what one is to presume from a perusal of the judgments in conspiracy cases. If this supposition be true, may we ask what has brought about such a radical change in the nature of Bengali youths? How is it that the Bengali youth, who, 30 years ago, used to become either a dandy or a "Bengali sahib" after receiving an English education, now fires revolvers as a result of the same education? The question must be put to Government, for the youth's guardians have so long been consoling themselves with the idea that they had done their duty by sending the boy to school or college and paying for his education. They have never cared to see whether or not the youth was growing to be a man in the proper sense of the term, but have been satisfied only with the large number of successes at examinations. The task of making men or otherwise of these youths have all along been left to the Education Department. Lord Curzon's University Act has brought the education of our country under the absolute control of Government. So we must demand from Government an explanation as to why our young men have gone astray. The guardians of Bengali boys have never given them any religious education, and nobody has ever cared to advise them as to whether they should grow up as Hindus or as Christians. All that they have done is to pass examinations and grow up to be curious beings. And for this we blame Government and the Education Department, and not our society. True, Hindu society has neglected its duty, but, at the same time, it has not done any positive wrong, for all capacity for action in this direction has been taken away from it by Government. Hence we must say that it is not the Hindu society of Bengal but Government which is responsible for the spread of anarchism. It would, therefore, be but proper for Government to find out the cause of this sudden upheaval in Bengal. A

disease cannot be treated unless it is diagnosed, and symptomatic treatment can never remedy a disease which has taken a firm root in the system. The present malady will never be cured unless the blood is purified. We have had enough of arrests, prosecutions, imprisonment, transportations and hanging during the last 10 or 12 years; but have they served even to abate the malady? Has there been any falling-off in the murders of able police officers ever since the assassination of Inspector Nandalal Banerjee? Since the dacoity committed at the railway station at Budge Budge dacoities have been growing steadily in number. From the Alipur bomb case down to the Benares conspiracy case some 500 Bengali youths have been sent to jail and about another 500 have either been interned or are under the surveillance of the Criminal Intelligence Department. No abatement of the disease is noticeable even after all this. Since ten years of treatment have been of no avail one must say that the treatment is not being properly applied. The *Englishman* and the *Statesman* may express any opinion they like on the assumption that this erroneous treatment is the right one, but we cannot make ourselves ridiculed in our society by a like silliness.

We are strongly against anarchism and are in duty bound to support every just means which Government may adopt for repressing the mischief. We have no arms and are quite helpless. The writers in the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* can stand the reports of revolver-shots, for they are entitled to handle such weapons. We cannot bear such reports, for we are without arms. If we do not want anarchism we do not also want to see young men who have been led astray going to jail, and we are always afraid of our boys associating with thieves and dacoits in jail and growing up to be so themselves. We are inclined to think that Government does not pay much attention to the question. If 500 educated Bengali youths return from jail, their influence is bound to affect the tendencies of society. We will not speak of what is right or what is wrong, nor are we prepared to raise a discussion over what is justice or what is injustice. The inevitable has happened and is happening. What we are thinking of is the future of our society. The society, which at one time used to be the repository of righteousness and love, has now assumed a curious shape owing to its intense hankering after money. Anarchism is at last spreading among our boys who are growing insolent and ungovernable. One shudders to think what the state of our society will be when these youths grow up and become its leading members. Our English rulers have never done anything with an eye to the future of our society, but have only pursued a destructive policy and supported iconoclasm. The result is, that iconoclasts have come into existence in every family, and have gradually come to be intoxicated with the wine of anarchism. Who can say what all this will lead to? Government does not pay attention to the matter nor do the police—it is only our countrymen who are anxious for the country's future.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

76. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February writes:—

Sir Ram Krishna Bhandarkar's remarks.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar recently strongly denounced the attitude of Government in regard to the Bombay University, declaring that Government was not satisfied even with the large powers it had already taken to itself under the Universities Act. This suggests that he has now seen the folly of supporting Lord Curzon's University Act. Had he been thus well advised earlier, it would have been better for the country's interests.

MOHAMMADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

77. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February heartily sympathises with the *Moslem Hitaishi* in the calamity

"The calamity of the *Moslem Hitaishi*."

which has befallen it and hopes that Government which has all along extended to that paper a helping hand and has protected and nourished it, will now help it with money to buy a new press.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

78. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February says that agricultural

Agricultural exhibitions.

and industrial exhibitions are now held annually in many districts in Bengal. They do some good no doubt, but their usefulness to the rural population would be increased if the organisers of these exhibitions circulated leaflets and books to teach the cultivators the efficacy of adopting scientific methods of cultivation.

79. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 18th February refers to an anticipation among Bengali clerks now at Delhi that

"Pleasant dreams."

Lord Chelmsford will undo Lord Hardinge's scheme about making Delhi the capital of India. It is a natural and not improper hope. The hollowness of the ideas which led to the transfer of the capital has now been revealed and the scheme may now be set aside as unnecessary and wasteful without loss of prestige. We dare not hope for such a change from Lord Hardinge, but if Lord Chelmsford does carry it out, he will earn general blessings.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 18th, 1916.

80. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd February, in the course of a long article, dwells upon the necessity of Britain buying a larger quantity of hide produced in India.

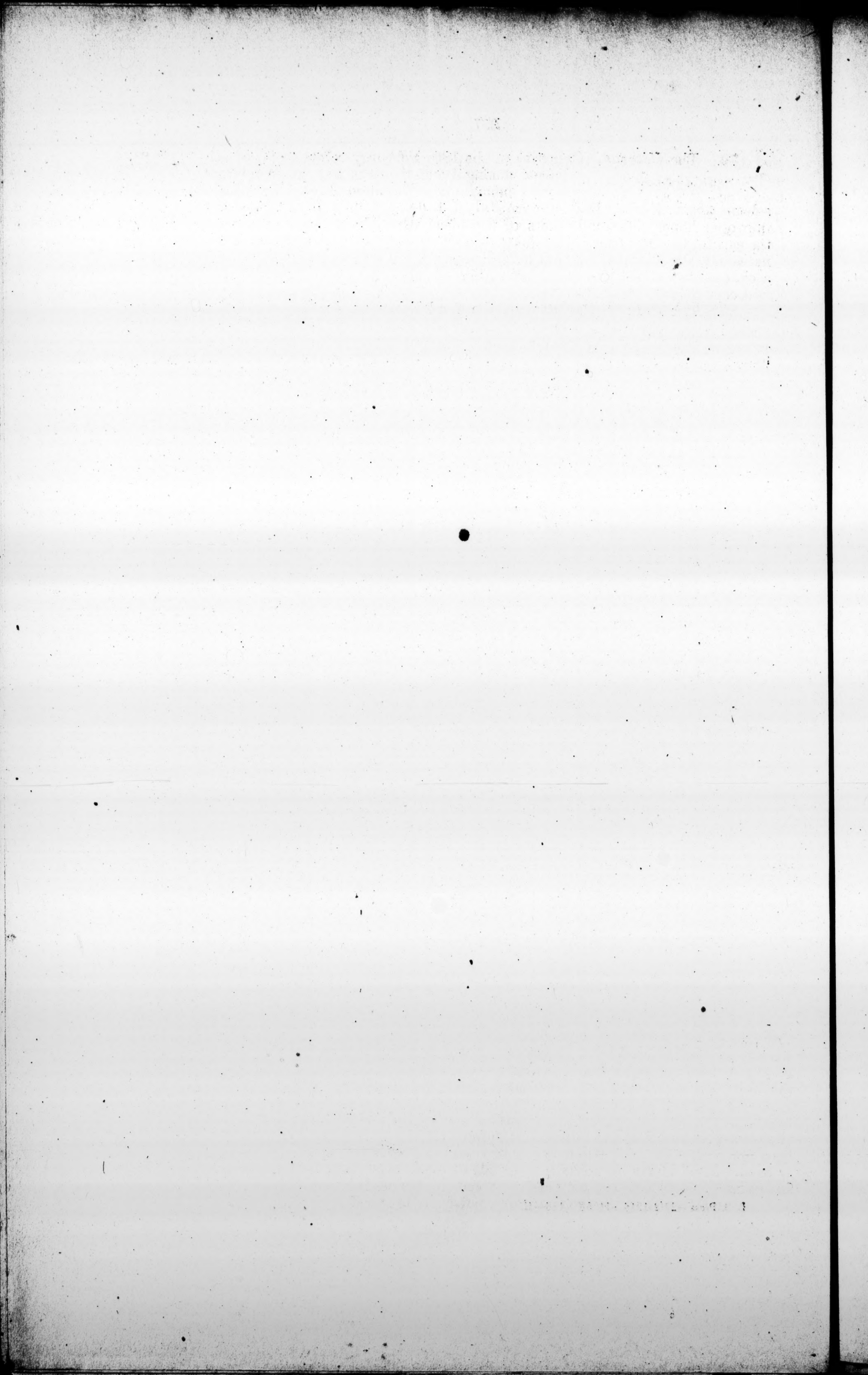
RESALAT,
Feb. 22nd, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th February 1916.



REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 26th February 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bangalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habibul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

Serial Number	Name of Publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 50, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The) (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamial De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64	350
43	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

109. From the summary of the judgment in the Sibpur dakaity case supplied by the Associated Press, writes the

The Sibpur judgment.

Bengalee, the public are hardly in a position to discuss the sentences awarded. The summary states nothing as to why Surendra Nath, Satish and Anukul have been found guilty. What the Associated Press quotes from the judgment by way of justifying the sentence passed on Narendra does not even enable the journal to understand why he should have been charged with dakaity at all. The *Bengalee*, however, treads on safer ground when it turns to the Baraset accused. The Special Commissioners have acquitted them. It was stated by the Commissioners themselves that a bundle of pistols was planted at Baraset to strengthen the case against them. Mr. S. K. Sen, appearing for the defence, threw further light on this point in his address to the Court. Now, should this allegation made by one of the defence Counsel against the police and supported and acted upon by the Special Commissioners, who can by no stretch of imagination be suspected of any animus against the police, be allowed to rest here or be pressed on the attention of the proper authorities for such action as may render similar conspiracies against the life and liberty of innocent people quite impossible in future?

BENGALIAN.
18th Feb. 1916.

110. Referring to the case of Bhai Kahr Singh, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is gratifying to note that he has

The case of Bhai Kahr Singh.

been appointed Chairman of the communal courts and durbars on the recommendation of Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar. This fact proves conclusively that the police suspicions on the strength of which he was interned had no basis. Fortunately for him, Mr. King is now the executive head of Amritsar, and moved by public feeling in favour of Kahr Singh, made an enquiry into the matter, with the result that the unfortunate man was released. In other words, Kahr owes his escape to chance. Indeed, one wonders what would have been his fate had there been in the district an official less accessible and more disposed to believe in the infallibility of his informer than Mr. King. The case of Kahr Singh proves that in the interests of humanity and justice more care and precaution should be taken than is done nowadays in coming to a decision before a man is interned on police reports.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
21st Feb. 1916.

(d)—Education.

111. The *Bengalee* writes that it read with some surprise the orders of

The Presidency College incident.

the Bengal Government suspending all the classes of the Presidency College. The journal has no sympathy with students who disobey the orders of the College authorities or are guilty of a serious breach of discipline. However, it repeats that it is very easy to guide and control Indian students. They are naturally amenable to discipline; the whole tenour of their social and domestic life inclines them that way. The paper does not say that the students of the Presidency College were not to blame. It is a very grave offence to assault a professor, and those concerned should be punished, but why pass orders affecting the whole College? It is worth while examining what it was that led up to this unhappy incident.

BENGALIAN.
30th Feb. 1916.

(h)—General.

112. It is a matter of extreme regret, writes the *Mussalman*, that the

* Drastic steps against news-papers.

Government of the Punjab has thought it necessary and prudent to prohibit, under the Defence of India Act, the circulation of the Calcutta Urdu dailies, the *Iqdam*, the *Resalat* and the *Tarjoman*, in that Province. So far

MUSSALMAN.
18th Feb. 1916.

as the journal is aware, they published nothing to which exception could be taken. The paper fails to understand how their circulation in the Punjab is prejudicial to the public safety. The Defence of India Act has been a very convenient tool in the hands of the executive. Almost everything is covered by this Act. The journal protested against it when it was passed, and now it has to protest against the manner in which it is being applied. Some Indians who supported the measure when it was on the Legislative anvil, expressed the hope that it would be applied with due caution and discretion. They must now realise how wise they were in so hoping.

TELEGRAPH,
11th Feb. 1916.

113. Remarking on the judgment in the Benares conspiracy case, the *Telegraph* says it is to be sincerely hoped that the heavy punishment awarded to most of the young conspirators will have the salutary effect of deterring other members of their class from pursuing the same tortuous and criminal path which has brought the present convicts to justice. Every guardian or parent must of necessity regret the misery of the relatives and friends of the latter and must wish to see the last of a movement which is causing so much loss to families and the community at large. How is the poison to be eradicated, is the question of questions that is exercising the public mind and the rulers. The public, however, are helpless in the matter. It all rests with the rulers. First, the "altered angle of vision," of which so much has been heard, must be realised by the educated public and through them by the 315 millions of subject peoples. Secondly, something must be done to provide the millions who have received and are receiving education, with bread. As the Government cannot very well provide occupation for all in service, other avenues of employment must be opened for them in industrial and trade lines. Thirdly, there must be a change in the methods of education and the blessings of British rule must be brought home to the people at the earliest age possible, so that young minds may not be contaminated. Fourthly, the police, instead of considering themselves the masters of the masses, should regard themselves as the servants of the public. All these remedies lie in the hands of the rulers, and hence the Indian public, helpless as they are, appeal to them to employ these remedies for the good of both the rulers and the ruled.

BENGALIEE,
26th Feb. 1916.

114. The Government of the Punjab has thought it necessary, writes the *Bengalee*, to prohibit the circulation of the Calcutta Urdu dailies, the *Iqdam*, the *Resalat* and the *Tarjoman*, in that Province, under the Defence of India Act. The Presidency Magistrate has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from the *Tarjoman*, and it is said that similar securities have been demanded from the *Iqdam* and the *Resalat*. The journal has not seen these papers and, therefore, is not in a position to comment with any confidence on the action of the authorities. However, apart from the merits of the case, the paper asks the Government in all seriousness whether action of this kind is at all wise at the present juncture. Is it not calculated to add to the excitement of the Muhammadan community? The Press Act is a bad measure and the manner in which it is being administered is calculated to aggravate the situation. It is the spirit of conciliation and sympathy and not of repression which should govern a situation that needs the most delicate handling.

BEN ALKE,
22nd Feb. 1916.

115. The *Bengalee* writes that it has almost daily the unpleasant duty of reporting the internment of young Bengalis, especially students of Calcutta colleges and persons returned from America after an educational tour. No reason is assigned for these measures and no definite accusation is made against them which they might have an opportunity of answering or explaining away. First a specific charge should be made against each accused, and he should be called upon,—privately and not in a law-court,—to offer explanations if he has any, so that the truth might be sifted and the allegations of the police spies tested. Secondly, no man should be kept in detention a day longer than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the State. The journal is afraid that when a man has been safely lodged in his place of internment, his case is apt to be overlooked by the highest authorities, who alone can release him, for they have other work to attend to and fresh cases to consider. The condition of the suffering young man under these circumstances can easily be imagined. In

view of India's splendid rally to the flag of the Empire and of the loyalty of all classes during the present war, it is highly inexpedient to order frequent internments and the detention of prisoners for indefinite periods. Interned students are losing their lectures and hence missing entire college terms. If they are released very late they lose precious time, and this must injure their future prospects. Thus some of the most intellectual men will feel for life that they have been harshly treated. Cannot His Excellency make a rule that the Executive Council should revise the list of the interned once every month and order the release of such as cannot be proved dangerous by definite police evidence? The journal should be sorry if in a time like this the mind of India received the impression that no man's liberty is safe against the whispers of police spies, for recent political cases in the High Court and the Krishnagar dakaity judgment have shown that the highest judicial officers do not believe police spies to be above fabricating evidence.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

116. Referring to the various criticisms of Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji's malaria resolution, the *Bengalee* writes that malaria is the very question of questions with Bengalis. Nearly 12 lakhs of deaths occur annually in Bengal from this fell disease. The people cannot go to their villages or attend to their duties on account of malaria. The Provincial Governments may or may not have done much to mitigate the ravages of this evil, but the fact is that the people are still dying—dying in hundreds of thousands—dying, to the utter paralysis of all worthy national activities; dying with the grim spectre of a horrible future stalking before their mind's eye. The journal is at a loss to understand how an attempt to move the supreme Government to the efforts necessary to combat a malady which afflicts the whole of India can be regarded as fatal to the growth of provincial autonomy. Assuming, for argument's sake that it is so, the question of life and death must take precedence over all others in the country. Mr. Banarji has been advised to have patience on the ground that researches and investigations as to the most effective methods of preventing malaria have not yet been completed. However, have even the common-sense sanitary measures been given a fair trial and found wanting?

BENGALIAN,
18th Feb. 1916.

117. The *Bengalee* writes that the splendid work which the Bengal Ambulance Corps is doing in Mesopotamia must fill every Bengali with patriotic pride. It has once for all dispelled the picturesque falsehood associated with the name of Macaulay, and it reveals a side of the Bengali character as honourable to the community as full of potentialities for the future. The story of their work, not told by the members of the corps, but by their superior officers, testifies to the splendid courage, the patriotism and the loyalty of the youth of Bengal. If some of them have gone wrong, the true cure is not internment or prosecution, but the opening up of avenues of work, suitable to their courage and enterprise and their longing for useful service, in which the spirit of adventure will meet with its gratification. The journal cannot but deplore the hesitation which marked the early attitude of the authorities when the first proposals for an Ambulance Corps were made. If the fullest advantage had been taken of the first flush of enthusiasm, ten thousand young men could easily have been enlisted, and among them would have been not a few political suspects, who thus might have been sent to Mesopotamia to do useful and patriotic work. However, here, as in many other things, the words "too late" were written on the policy of the rulers. Bengalis want to take their full share in the dangers of the present, so that they may establish their claim to the privileges of the future; and will those who rule the Empire shut them out from it? They want to enlist as volunteers, as citizen-soldiers in the service of the Empire. To exclude them is to cast a slur—an undeserved slur—upon their courage and loyalty, and to perpetuate an invidious distinction which loudly calls for instant abolition.

BENGALIAN,
22nd Feb. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
22nd Feb. 1916.

118. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that a notification asking for

An appeal to the Bengalis of French Chandernagore.

recruits for the French army from among the native population of French Chandernagore has been posted in all parts of that town. It is regrettable that the French should be allowed to forestall Englishmen in this matter. As soon as the war broke out, thousands of Indians, not only in Bengal but in every part of British India, offered to enlist as soldiers. However, not only were they discouraged by the authorities, but some of the Anglo-Indian papers ridiculed the idea, and reminded the Bengalis that they were "a race of cowards." The Bengalis of Chandernagore come from the same stock as those of Calcutta; the French Governor, however, does not consider them cowards, but, on the other hand, makes a fervent appeal to them to enter the French Army. The terms offered are very liberal. No distinction will be made between them and French-born soldiers. As the Governor says, they will have substantial fare, comfortable uniform and the same pay as the French soldiers. If they are wounded they will receive a reward and a pension; if killed, their widows will be provided with pensions. In this respect the French seem to be more liberal than the English rulers. The sepoys do not receive the same pay as the British privates, and a British officer is allowed a far larger salary than his Indian *confrère*.

The address of the French Governor ought to open the eyes of those military authorities who are opposed to the enlistment of Indians in the British army. It is a question of life and death with the British Empire. All colour bar and pettiness should be forgotten.

INDIAN MIRROR
23rd Feb. 1916.

119. The *Indian Mirror* writes that one of the many influences which

False teachers of Indian youths.

have been at work systematically striving to poison the minds of Indian youths, is the false teaching of the extreme section of Indian politicians. The British administrator is often denounced as a blood-sucker and a tyrant; his personal integrity is impugned; his methods of administration are alleged to be wilfully directed to the impoverishment and even to the depopulation of India. It is small wonder that, as a result of such pernicious teachings, Indian youths have in many cases got out of hand. It is a matter of vital importance that this overflowing stream of slander and misrepresentation should be checked. Mrs. Annie Besant's book on self-government has left a most painful impression, writes the journal. It teems with fallacies and misrepresentations of such a glaring character that the paper doubts whether it can do any good whatever, either to Indian youths or to the Indian public generally.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 26th February 1916.